S1515-1-U

1986 ANNUAL REPORT

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

The District of Columbia Courthouse, the Washington Monument, and a statue of Abraham Lincoln cast striking silhouettes against the Indiana Avenue skyline . . . first snow, winter 1986–1987.

Cover photograph by Paul V. Roddy.

Please Do Not Destroy or Discard This Report

When this report is of no further value to the holder, please return it to the Executive Office, District of Columbia Courts, 500 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001, so that copies will be available for replacement in our sets and for distribution to those who may request them in the future.

Edited by: S. Diane Long

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District of Columbia Courts
500 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20001

Larry P. Polansky
Executive Officer

TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The District of Columbia Courts experienced another year of far-reaching change in 1986. On April 9, the Honorable H. Carl Moultrie I, Chief Judge of the Superior Court, died. He will be long-remembered for his farsighted leadership and willingness to experiment with innovative concepts. The Honorable George Herbert Goodrich served the Court admirably in the capacity of Acting Chief Judge during the ensuing time of transition until the selection of a Chief Judge, and we thank him for his able interim leadership. The Honorable Fred B. Ugast assumed the responsibilities of Chief Judge of the Superior Court on June 1, and has already made a number of innovative and successful changes.

The dynamics of increasing case load pressure at the trial court level has had considerable impact throughout the judicial system. Although the Court of Appeals continued to dispose of cases at an admirable rate, dispositions still fell far short of the number of filings, and the balance of cases pending increased substantially for the third consecutive year, and for the sixth of the last seven years.

The number of cases available for disposition in the Superior Court reached an unprecedented level in 1986. By reason of the judgeships added in 1984 and the expanded utilization of hearing commissioners, the Superior Court has, fortunately, been able to increase the number of annual dispositions, resulting in a small reduction in the number of pending cases at year end.

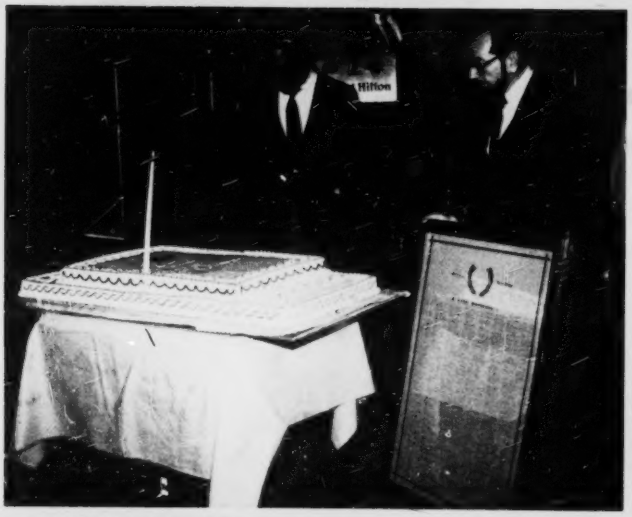
In an effort to cope effectively with increasing case load pressure across-the-board, the primary focus throughout the year has been on a concerted delay reduction effort for the Court of Appeals and the Superior Court. With the support of the Congress, and working in conjunction with the National Center for State Courts, we have launched another phase of the continuing "Court Delay Reduction" effort. Although faced with significant budgetary constraints, we have tried to maximize the use of all available resources and we believe we have made meaningful and significant progress in the critical delay reduction initiative.

In August 1985, after several years of study and preparation, a comprehensive legislative package was submitted to the Congress by the Joint Committee. As a result, there were a number of legislative successes realized during 1986 through the passage of two bills which included provision for: a permanent hearing commissioner operation; an independent jury system for the Superior Court; improved procedures for judicial appointment and reappointment; certification of questions of law from state and federal appellate bodies; service by retired judges; and, compensation for the judges of the District of Columbia Courts.

In sum, it may be said that every part of the organization has endeavored to meet headlong the challenges faced by our courts. Despite substantial obstacles created by budgetary and personnel shortages, we have persevered in our efforts to provide developmental opportunities for a dedicated staff, to streamline operating procedures, to improve management information systems, to pursue legislative initiatives, to provide alternatives to the traditional legal process, and to reach out and strengthen our ties to the community we serve.

It is, however, with concern for our ability to sustain our record for continued excellence in the District of Columbia Courts, that this *1986 Annual Report* is transmitted to the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration under the provisions of D.C. Code §§11-1701(c)(2) and 1745(a).

Larry P. Polansky
Executive Officer
District of Columbia Courts



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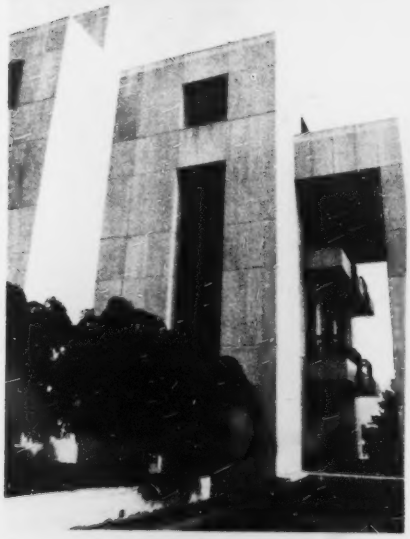
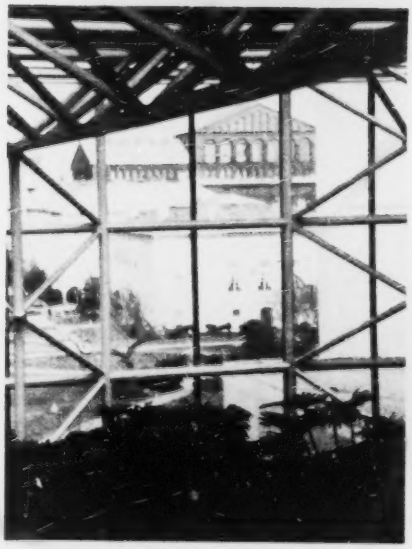
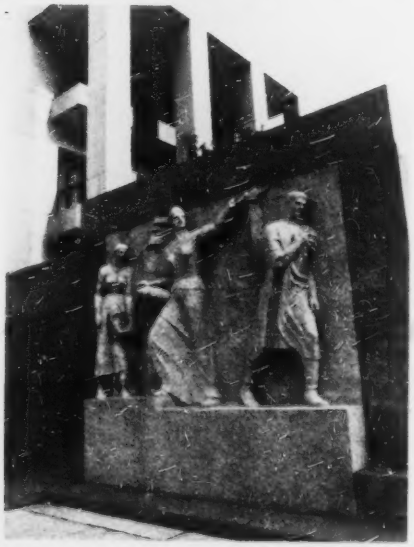
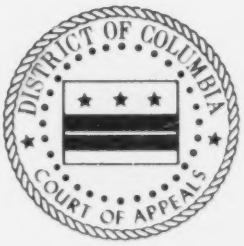
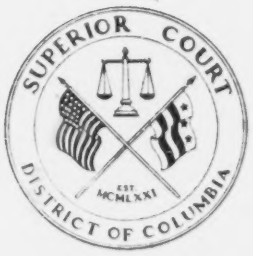






COURT SYSTEM





JOINT COMMITTEE ON JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Chairman
Chief Judge William C. Pryor
District of Columbia Court of Appeals

Chief Judge Fred B. Ugast
Superior Court of the
District of Columbia

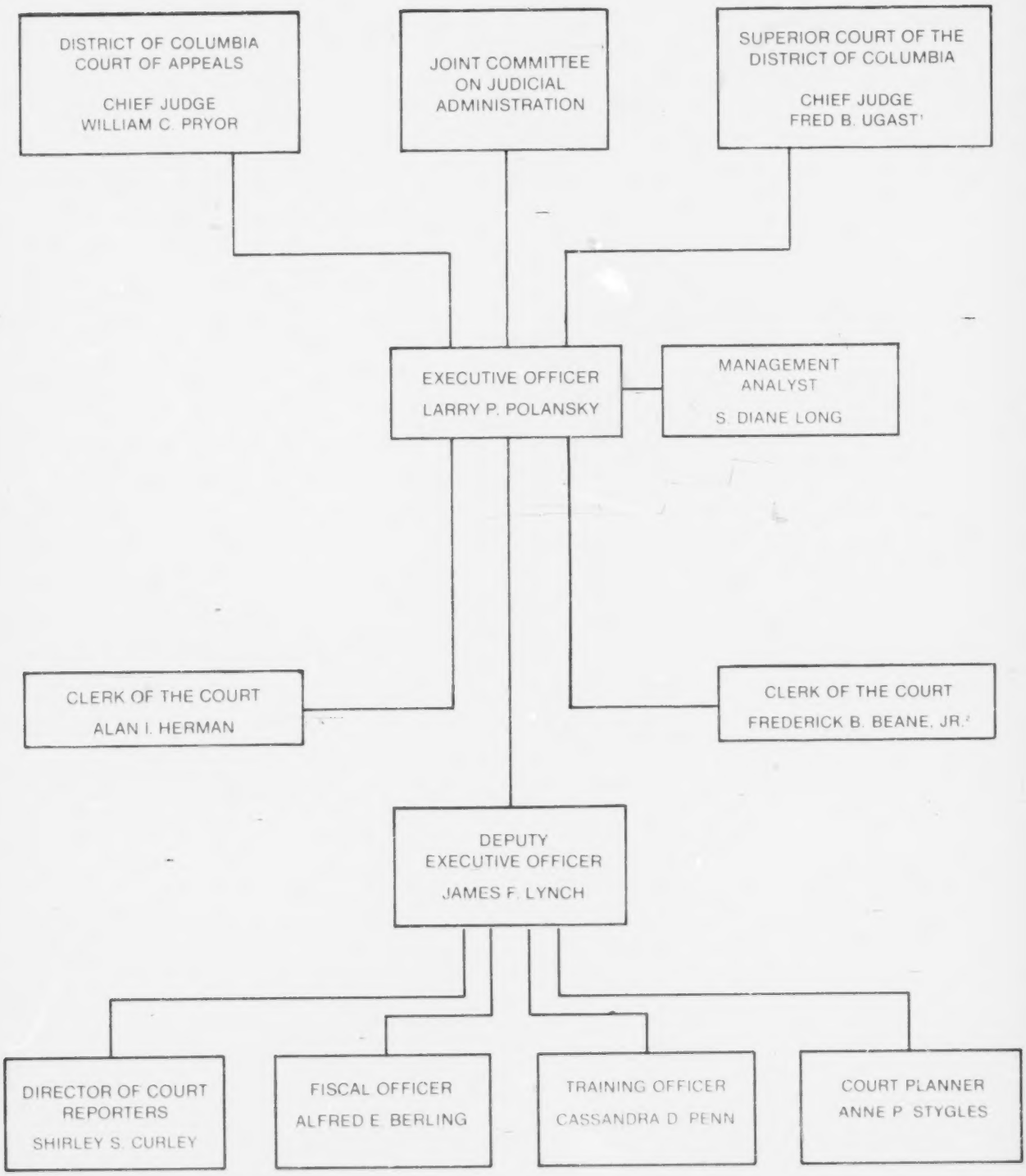
Judge James A. Belson
District of Columbia
Court of Appeals

Judge George Herbert Goodrich
Superior Court of the
District of Columbia

Judge Reggie B. Walton
Superior Court of the
District of Columbia

Larry P. Polansky
Executive Officer
District of Columbia Courts

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS
ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE



[1] Appointed Chief Judge, June 1, 1986.

[2] Appointed Clerk of the Court, June 10, 1986.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COURTS
ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

The District of Columbia Courts, consisting of the Court of Appeals and the Superior Court, constitute the Judicial Branch of the District Government and are separate and distinct from the Executive and Legislative Branches.

The organization and operation of the District of Columbia Courts, a completely unified court system, are described in detail in the "District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970." The purview of the respective courts, the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration and the Executive Officer, may be summarized as follows.

Under statute, responsibility for the administrative activity of the District of Columbia Court System is vested in the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration which consists of: Chief Judge, Court of Appeals (Chairman); Chief Judge, Superior Court; one Associate Judge, Court of Appeals; and, two Associate Judges, Superior Court. The Executive Officer serves as Secretary to the Joint Committee.

The Executive Officer administratively manages the District of Columbia Court System, as authorized by the "District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970," and in accordance with the policies of the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration and the Chief Judges in their respective courts.

The highest court of the District of Columbia is the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, and final judgments and decrees of the Court of Appeals are reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States in accordance with Section 1257 of Title 28, United States Code.

As the equivalent of a state supreme court, the responsibilities of the Court of Appeals include:

Review and approval of proposed Superior Court Rules which would modify either the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

Review of all appeals from the Superior Court.

Review of orders of District of Columbia administrative agencies.

Management of admissions and grievances associated with membership in the District of Columbia Bar.

Establishment of the Committee on the Unauthorized Practice of Law.

In addition, the Chief Judge of the D.C. Court of Appeals serves as Chairman of the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration and the Judicial Planning Committee.

The Superior Court is the court of general jurisdiction over virtually all local legal matters and is the only fully-unified tribunal in the country, both in terms of jurisdiction and with respect to designating a single class of judges at the trial level. That is, this Court consists of divisions which provide for all local litigation functions—criminal, civil, juvenile, domestic relations, probate, tax, landlord and tenant, traffic and other functions which are, in other jurisdictions, spread among several courts operating on municipal, county and state levels. Judges of the Superior Court rotate on a scheduled basis as follows:

Civil Division: Jurisdiction over any civil action or other matter, at law or in equity, brought in the District of Columbia, regardless of the amount in controversy, rests with the Superior Court.

Criminal Division: The Criminal Division is responsible for processing persons charged with crimes in the District of Columbia.

Family Division: The Family Division of the Superior Court embraces the jurisdiction exercised by the former Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia and the Domestic Relations Branch of the former D.C. Court of General Sessions.

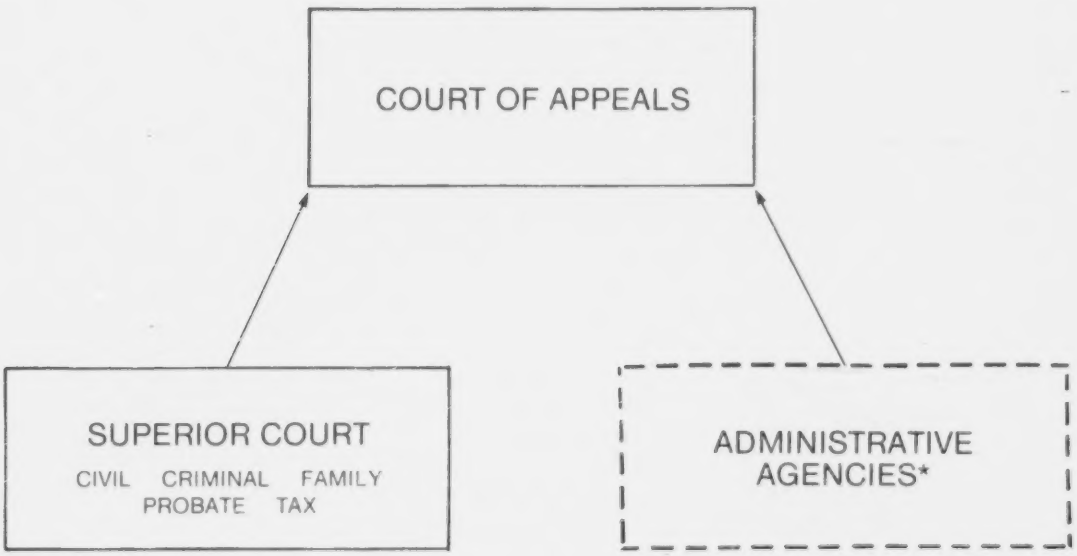
Probate Division: The Office of Register of Wills supervises and controls the administration of all decedents' estates in the District of Columbia, as well as guardianship estates of all minor children in the District of Columbia.

Tax Office: All tax cases (both civil and criminal) brought by or against the District of Columbia are filed in the Tax Office of the Special Operations Division of the Superior Court.

The *Social Services Division* provides the Superior Court with social and rehabilitative services required for its clients. It is also responsible for providing social information and recommendations to assist the Court in making individualized decisions in all phases of the adjudicative process.

The *Marriage Bureau* processes marriage license applications, issues marriage licenses and ministers' licenses. In addition, this office collects the fees applicable to marriage license applications.

ROUTE OF APPEALS



*Also, certain "contested cases" arising from decisions of the Office of the Mayor and the Council of the District of Columbia.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS
FINANCIAL DATA

The budget for the District of Columbia Courts is submitted by the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration through the Mayor and the Council of the District of Columbia to the President and to the United States Congress. While the Mayor and the Council are authorized to provide comments and recommendations on the proposed budget, they are statutorily prohibited from changing the Joint Committee's appropriation request. The President and Congress determine the final budget level and composition.

TABLE 1
BUDGET OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

	FY 1986		FY 1987	
	Authorized Positions	**Actual Obligations**	Authorized Positions	Appropriations
Court of Appeals	**77**	**$ 3,509,000**	79	$ 3,758,000
Superior Court	**995**	**41,151,000**	1,057	44,506,000
Court System	**68**	**15,627,000**	71	16,028,000
Total	**1,140**	**$60,287,000**	1,207	$64,292,000

EXHIBIT I: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OPERATING BUDGET FY 1987*

GOVERNMENTAL DIRECTION & SUPPORT
$332 million
13%

HUMAN SUPPORT SERVICES
$654 million
25%

PUBLIC EDUCATION SYSTEM
$541 million
20%

PUBLIC SAFETY & JUSTICE
$600 million
23%

OTHER
$516 million
19%

TOTAL APPROPRIATION = $2,643,697

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS =
$64 million
2.4%

*Source: Volume I District of Columbia FY 1988 Supporting Schedules

TABLE 2
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS CASH REVENUE*

	1985	1986
Court of Appeals Fees	$ 749,638	**$ 786,666**
Superior Court Fees		
Civil Division		
Civil Actions	$ 764,865	**820,480**
Small Claims	217,848	**225,804**
Landlord and Tenant	1,106,707	**1,103,048**
Family Division	186,454	**181,587**
Tax Office	13,358	**11,023**
Probate Division	599,505	**807,869**
Marriage Bureau	111,837	**110,643**
Total Superior Court Fees	$3,000,574	**3,260,454**
Superior Court Fines and Forfeitures		
Criminal Division		
District of Columbia Offenses	$ 314,460	**396,016**
United States Offenses	373,495	**274,803**
Traffic	696,352	**772,553**
Total Fines and Forfeitures	$1,384,307	**1,443,372**
Superior Court—Other Revenues, Interest and Unclaimed Deposits	$ 405,597	**490,348**
Court System	—	
Court Reporter Transcript Fees	$ 12,500	**21,000**
Total Revenue to the D.C. General Fund	$5,552,616	**6,001,840**

*All revenues collected by the Courts, monies for services, fees and forfeitures, are transmitted and deposited directly to the District's General Fund.

TABLE 3
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

	1985		1986	
	Receipts	Disbursements	**Receipts**	**Disbursements**
Court of Appeals	$ 749,638	$ 749,638	**$ 786,666**	**$ 786,666**
Superior Court				
Criminal Division				
Fines and Forfeitures	$ 2,673,298	$ 1,384,307	**$ 2,458,639**	**$ 1,443,372**
Refunds and Transfers	—	935,240	**—**	**608,533**
Total	2,673,298	2,319,547	**2,458,639**	**2,051,905**
Civil Division				
Fees	2,089,420	2,089,420	**2,149,332**	**2,149,332**
Escrow	3,146,467	3,166,759	**4,246,958**	**3,201,734**
Total	5,235,887	5,256,179	**6,396,290**	**5,351,066**
Family Division				
Fees	186,454	186,454	**181,587**	**181,587**
Escrow	15,287,186	15,274,884	**15,684,259**	**15,743,616**
Total	15,473,640	15,461,338	**15,865,846**	**15,925,203**
Tax Office—Fees	13,358	13,358	**11,023**	**11,023**
Probate Division				
Fees	599,505	599,505	**807,869**	**807,869**
Escrow	117,810	117,810	**284,411**	**284,411**
Total	717,315	717,315	**1,092,280**	**1,092,280**
Marriage Bureau—Fees	111,837	111,837	**110,643**	**110,643**
Other Revenue				
Interest Earned	203,481	203,481	**181,603**	**181,603**
Unclaimed Deposits (exceeding two years)	—	202,116	**—**	**308,745**
Total	203,481	405,597	**181,603**	**490,348**
Total Superior Court	$24,428,816	$24,285,171	**$26,116,324**	**$25,032,466**
Court System				
Court Reporter Division—Transcripts	$ 12,500	$ 12,500	**$ 21,000**	**$ 21,000**
Grand Total—District of Columbia Courts	$25,190,954	$25,047,309	**$26,923,990**	**$25,840,134**

EXHIBIT II

COMPARISON OF CJA DISBURSEMENTS AND FUNDING BY SOURCE, FY 1982 - 1987

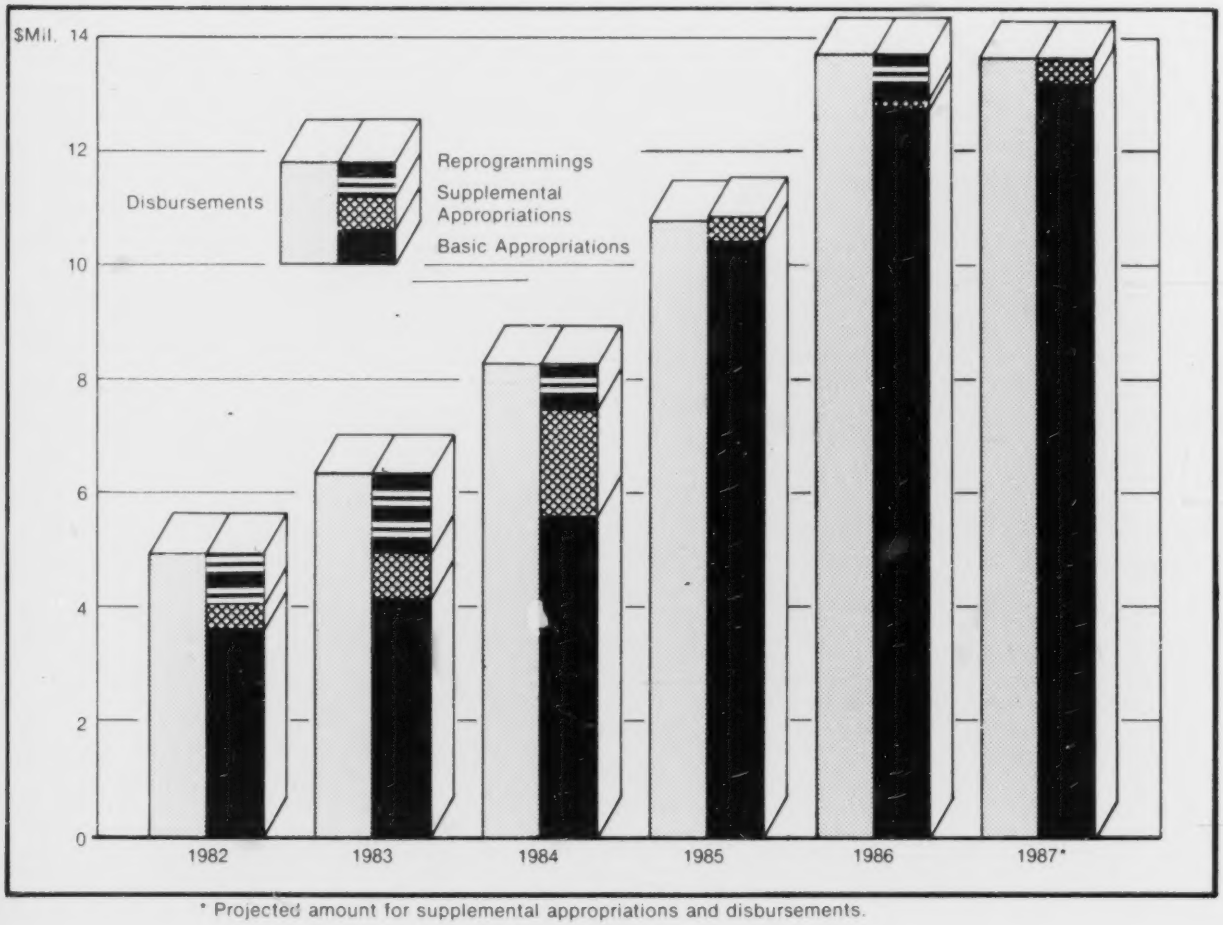
Under the provisions of the Criminal Justice Act (CJA) of 1974, the Courts are required to finance legal representation for adult indigents in criminal cases and for all indigent juveniles charged as delinquent or in need of supervision. Although the Public Defender Service provides some indigent services, the bulk of the appointments are to private attorneys serving under the CJA program. Expenses that must be covered, in addition to legal representation, include investigations, acquisition of transcripts, as well as expert services and other services necessary for an adequate defense.

Exhibit II reflects Criminal Justice Act appropriations and payments for Fiscal Years 1982 through 1987, including projections for reprogrammed monies and disbursements anticipated by the close of FY 1987. It seems clear that a pattern has been established whereby expenditure demands exceed funds originally appropriated, requiring that, each year, measures be taken to obtain supplemental and reprogrammed funding. The ever-mounting cost of operating the CJA program is dramatically illustrated in the accompanying graphic display.

	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**	1987
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	4,980,000	6,354,600	8,188,700	10,854,306	**13,661,972**	13,611,900*
TOTAL FUNDING BY SOURCE	4,980,000	6,354,600	8,190,000	10,862,000	**13,661,972**	13,611,900
Basic Appropriations	3,641,100	4,150,300	5,614,000	10,422,000	**12,760,000**	13,160,000
Supplemental Appropriations	458,500	749,700	1,828,000	440,000	**100,000**	451,900
Reprogrammings	880,400	1,454,600	748,000	—	**801,972**	—

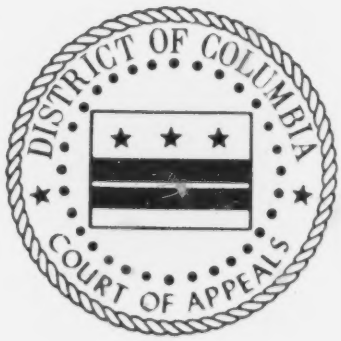
* Projected amount.

COMPARISON OF CJA DISBURSEMENTS AND FUNDING BY SOURCE, FY 1982 - 1987



* Projected amount for supplemental appropriations and disbursements.

COURT OF APPEALS



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS

Chief Judge

William C. Pryor

Associate Judges

Frank Q. Nebeker
Julia Cooper Mack
Theodore R. Newman, Jr.
John M. Ferren
James A. Belson
John A. Terry
Judith W. Rogers
John M. Steadman

Senior Judges

George R. Gallagher
Hubert B. Pair
Gerard D. Reilly

Retired Judges

Stanley S. Harris
Catherine B. Kelly
John W. Kern III
J. Walter Yeagley

Clerk of the Court

Alan I. Herman

JUDGES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS

Chief Judge William C. Pryor

Frank Q. Nebeker

Julia Cooper Mack

Theodore R. Newman, Jr.

John M. Ferren

James A. Belson

John A. Terry

Judith W. Rogers

John M. Steadman

SENIOR JUDGES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS

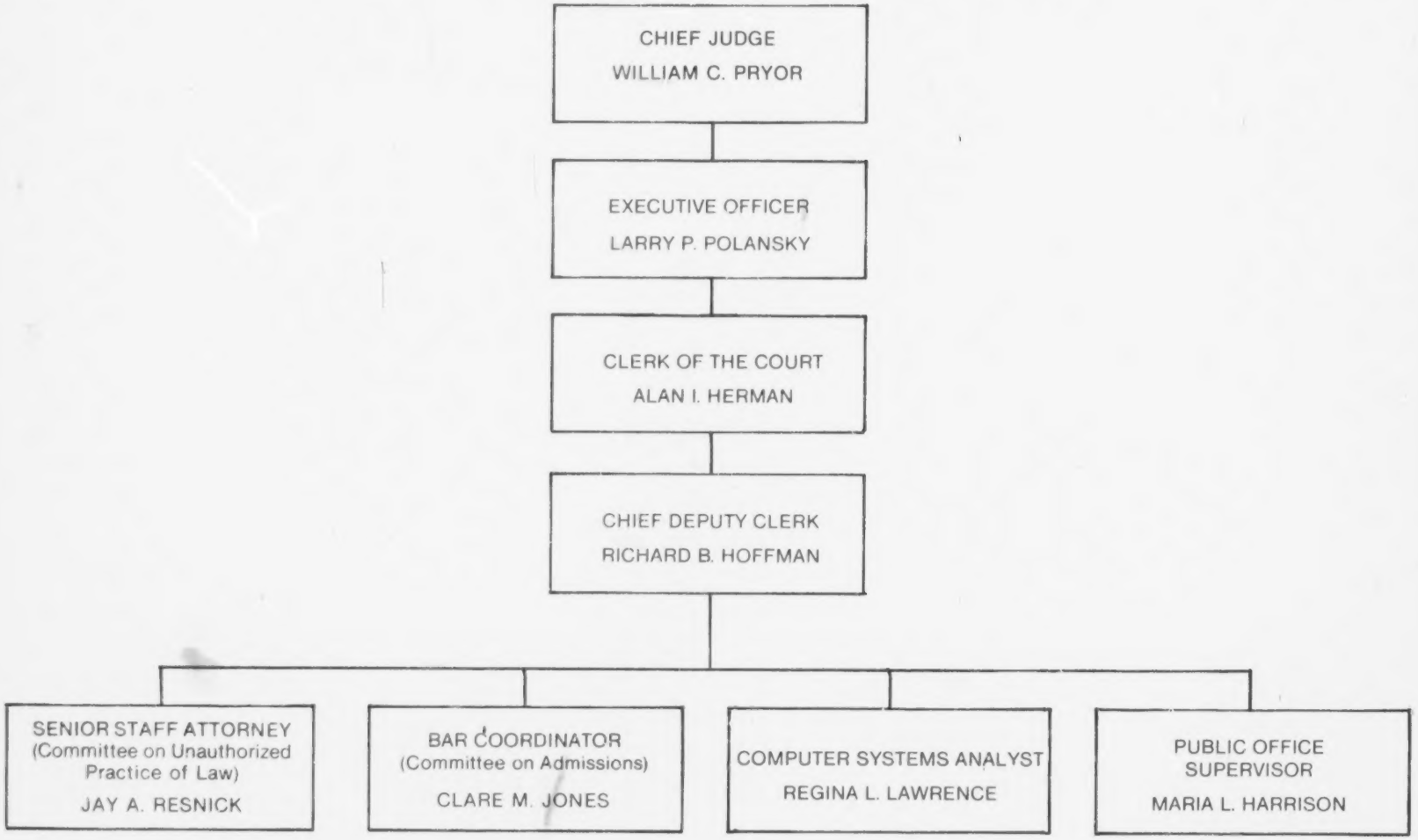
George R. Gallagher

Hubert B. Pair

Gerard D. Reilly

Judiciary Square and Court House, circa 1899.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS
ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE



REPORT OF
WILLIAM C. PRYOR, CHIEF JUDGE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS

In 1986, the Court of Appeals stepped up efforts to address the persistent problem of delay in the handling of appeals. Through a careful process of examination by the National Center for State Courts and through the Court's continuing dedication to intensive self-study in this area, we have been able to implement a number of procedures that will chip away at time delays. We have also made progress toward developing a proposal addressing a more comprehensive and long-term solution to this very important issue.

This year the National Center for State Courts issued its detailed report on the Delay Reduction Project, a major effort encompassing findings and recommendations for improved appellate review in the District of Columbia. Relying on hard data, the report confirms what we have long known: the volume of cases filed in this court is high for a court of last resort and will continue to increase; further, while the volume of cases terminated by this court is also high, it has not, and according to the report cannot, keep pace with the ever increasing case load.

The statistics now in for 1986 are consistent with the Delay Reduction Project Report. At year's end, the number of pending cases before the Court stood at 2,505. Our capacity to decide appeals ranges from 1,500 to 1,600 cases annually. In 1986, for example, 1,567 dispositions were reached. With just these few numbers in hand, it is evident that our current resources and procedures continue to perpetuate a significant case backlog. The persistence of this problem has earned the lion's share of our attention this year, and will continue to do so in the coming months.

It is not surprising, then, that the Eleventh Annual Judicial Conference of the District of Columbia, chaired by the Honorable Judith W. Rogers and co-chaired by the Honorable John M. Steadman, was devoted to discussion of specific problems and concerns associated with the issue of delay reduction. Lively and candid bench-bar discussions followed panel discussions on settlement processes, alternative dispute resolution, discovery abuse, no fault divorce, and a variety of other subjects relevant to the delay issue.

As a result of the Delay Reduction Project, the work of Judicial Conference participants, and our own continuing self-analyses, we have already taken a number of steps to help alleviate delay. We have expanded our existing procedures as well as identified new ways to use our automated data processing capability, so as to improve efficiency, strengthen the crucial liaison between this court and the trial court in carrying out the appeals process, and refine our case screening and calendaring systems. Indeed, to assist in the early identification of cases for expedited briefing and settlement conferencing, a staff attorney has been added and another such position has been included in our 1988 budget request. Also to this end, a new docketing statement has been designed and implemented on an experimental basis. Settlement conferences have been expanded to focus not only on disposition of appeals but also on narrowing issues, expediting transcripts, and early briefing schedules. Also in 1986, a study of the Court's automated docketing system was completed and the Court is investigating other systems and alternatives to modernize and simplify as well as expand the capability of the system currently in use. New word processors were installed in each chambers, replacing outmoded systems and providing more court personnel with far better access to word processing capability.

In addition to improving our utilization of existing resources, we are studying a more comprehensive, long-term solution that many agree may be required to accomplish delay reduction. A significant contribution of both the National Center for State Courts and the participants of the Judicial Conference has been to encourage consideration of the wisdom of establishing an intermediate appellate court in the District of Columbia. This year there has been increased activity in the legislature as well as in the legal community with regard to such a change in the appellate court structure. Our ability to keep pace with the increasing demand for appellate services and to eliminate what can only be characterized as a substantial backlog of cases appears to be limited by current resources. Accordingly, we are carefully reviewing recommendations on this matter.

Concerns with delay reduction did not, however, divert our attention from other important areas this year. The Committee on Admissions to the Bar, chaired by the Honorable Catherine B. Kelly, continued its study of admissions rules and policies in light of the substantial reduction in applicants sitting for the Bar examination and the substantial increase in applicants seeking admission to the District of Columbia Bar by motion. Last year, the Court appointed an Advisory Committee to the Committee on Admissions, chaired by Alan Kay, Esq. Faculty members of area law schools, practicing attorneys, and representatives from the bench have been studying our current admissions procedures and recommendations for modifying them. The Advisory Committee is nearing completion of its work, and its report is forthcoming.

Ms. Clare M. Jones, who has served the Court in a number of administrative positions, has replaced Mr. Anthony Nigro as Director of the Committee on Admissions. Mr. Nigro retired mid-year after having served with distinction as director since 1972. I know I speak for the Court in noting that his extensive experience and energy will be missed. On another note, the full automation of the Office of Bar Admissions has resulted in vast improvements in both the records processing and records tracking capabilities of that office.

The **Committee on Unauthorized Practice**, chaired by James P. Schaller, Esq., has continued its active role, initiating several investigations of individuals allegedly prac-

ticing law without having been properly admitted to the District of Columbia Bar. A revised report of the Committee recommending clarification and amendment of the rules under which it operates is currently before the Court.

In addition, the Court is nearing completion of its review of proposed amendments to the procedures now in effect for matters pending before the Board on Professional Responsibility. The proposed amendments were drafted by the Board, chaired by Mark W. Foster, Esq., and circulated to the Board of Governors of the District of Columbia Bar. In addition, in November 1986, the District of Columbia Bar filed a petition with the Court to adopt rules of professional conduct applicable to attorneys in this jurisdiction. We are presently considering the matter.

At the request of the trustees of the Client Security Fund, chaired by Nicholas D. Ward, Esq., and in response to a demonstrated need, the Court amended the *Rules Governing the Bar of the District of Columbia* to provide the trustees with subpoena power in appropriate circumstances.

After considerable study this year, the Court promulgated a new rule that will allow members of bars of other nations to practice in the District of Columbia as Special Legal Consultants. The possibility that members of the District of Columbia Bar may be accorded reciprocity under this arrangement is being investigated as well. Also, a procedure was enacted into law that will enable the highest court of other jurisdictions and federal courts to certify questions of law to this court when the state of the law is unclear in this jurisdiction.

At the close of my third year of tenure as Chief Judge, I continue to place the highest premium on improved coordination and communication with Chief Judge Fred B. Ugast of the Superior Court, as well as with the District of Columbia Bar and the several voluntary bar associations whose contributions to the quality of legal services in the District are vitally important. To this end, Chief Judge Ugast and I frequently work together on issues of concern to both of us and, wherever appropriate, make great effort to promote joint resolution of common issues. Court of Appeals judges in similar fashion continue to work toward forging connections between the bench and the bar. Over and above maintaining full case loads, all Court of Appeals judges have auxilliary responsibility for administrative functions of the Court; all are involved in continuing legal education programs; some teach in area law schools; and collectively we are active in the American Bar Association, the National Bar Association, and our local bar associations.

I am confident that in this past year, perhaps more than in any other during my tenure, measurable progress has been made in our ongoing quest to solve the delay problem at the appeals level. We have already taken some steps, and various proposals for long-term solutions are now on the drawing board. With the continued support of the bar associations and the District of Columbia community, I am confident that 1987 will be a year in which we all meet the challenges that are sure to arise in an atmosphere of achievement and excellence.

EXHIBIT III: FILINGS VS. DISPOSITIONS

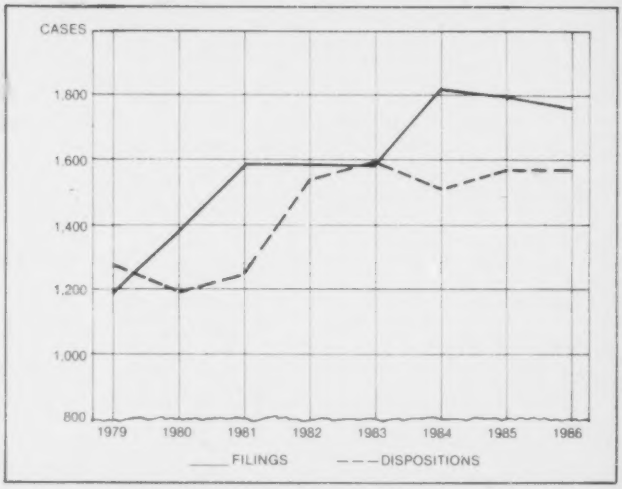


EXHIBIT IV: CASES PENDING END OF YEAR

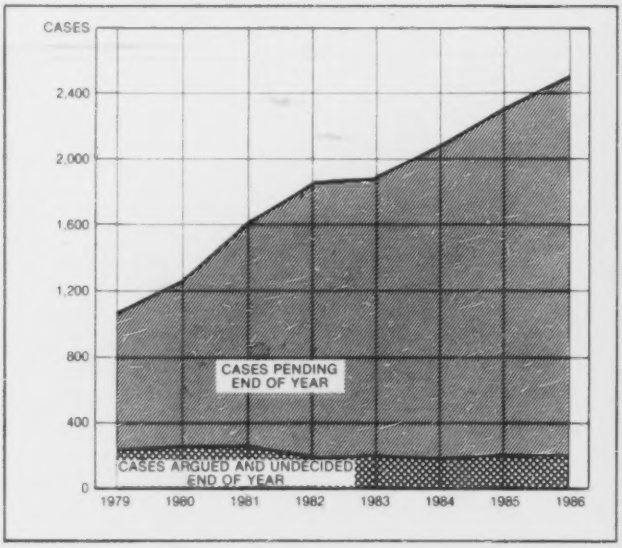
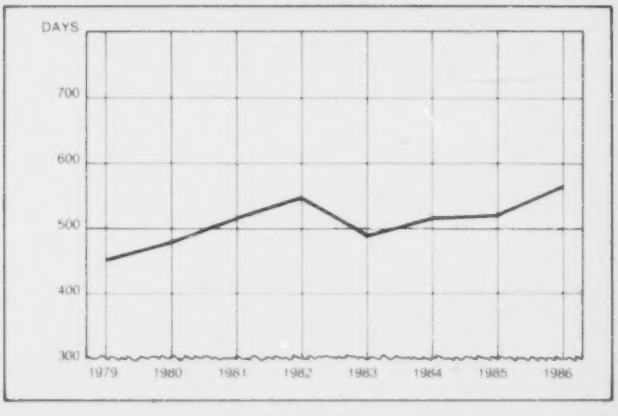


EXHIBIT V: OVERALL TIME FROM NOTICE OF APPEAL TO DECISION



COURT OF APPEALS
CLERK OF THE COURT

The Clerk's Office of the Court of Appeals is charged with carrying out all administrative functions of the Court. Responsibilities include maintaining and monitoring the docket; calendaring; processing motions; publishing and distributing opinions, judgments, and orders; arranging settlement conferences; and providing legal and administrative support to judges on contested and substantive motions. Support for the Committee on Admissions, including the administration and grading of the bar examination, the Committee on Unauthorized Practice of Law, and the Board on Professional Responsibility is also provided by the Clerk's staff. The Clerk acts as secretary to the annual Judicial Conference of the District of Columbia Courts.

Alan I. Herman
Clerk of the Court

Richard B. Hoffman
Chief Deputy Clerk

Clare M. Jones
Executive Secretary
Committee on Admissions

Jay A. Resnick
Senior Staff Attorney

Regina L. Lawrence
Computer Systems Analyst

Maria L. Harrison
Public Office Supervisor

COURT OF APPEALS
STATISTICS

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TABLE 4
FILINGS BY CATEGORY AND RATIO TO DISPOSITIONS

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**
Criminal	574	719	771	690	720	748	891	**939**
Civil	419	434	537	598	534	629	511	**517**
Agency	124	134	204	191	207	348	266	**183**
Special Proceedings	79	82	73	106	75	46	55	**42**
Disciplinary	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	35	39	47	**53**
Rehearings Granted	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9	18	28	**29**
Total Filings	1,196	1,369	1,585	1,585	1,580	1,828	1,798	**1,763**
Total Dispositions	1,278	1,194	1,235	1,546	1,587	1,518	1,570	**1,567**
Ratio Dispositions/ Filings (%)	106.9	87.2	77.9	97.5	100.4	83.0	87.3	**88.9**
Applications for Allowance of Appeal	127	66	81	131	106	85	79	**76**

TABLE 5
CRIMINAL APPEALS AS A PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS AFTER TRIAL

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**
Number of Convictions After Trial (Jury or Bench)	714	1,109	992	1,039	1,091	1,221	1,581	**1,265**
Number of Criminal Appeals Filed	574	719	771	690	720	748	891	**939**
% Appeals to Convictions	80.4	64.8	77.7	66.4	66.0	61.3	56.4	**74.2**

TABLE 6
DISPOSITIONS BY METHOD

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**
By Opinion	319	240	224	305	298	322	318	**279**
By Memorandum Opinion and Judgment	334	373	412	507	505	485	481	**503**
By Judgment Without Opinion	66	58	35	69	72	57	49	**58**
By Order	559	523	564	665	712	654	722	**727**
Total	1,288	1,194	1,235	1,546	1,587	1,518	1,570	**1,567**

TABLE 7
MOTIONS

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**
Procedural Motions	4,757	3,922	4,607	4,225	4,635	4,993	5,469	**5,883**
Substantive Motions	1,303	1,343	1,433	1,465	1,527	1,940	1,496	**1,437**

TABLE 8
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TIME ON APPEAL*

	Number of Days							
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**
Overall Time on Appeal	449	474	508	544	487	513	521	**566**
Stages of Appeal								
Time from Notice of Appeal to Filing of Record	127	137	149	170	175	171	183	**197**
Time from Filing of Record to Completed Briefing	142	151	166	161	156	178	164	**160**
Time from Completed Briefing to Argument or Submission	94	101	102	112	92	100	117	**108**
Time from Argument or Submission to Decision	112	105	114	110	82	83	79	**97**

*Only those cases which reach a particular stage of appeal are used to calculate the average time in that stage. All cases are included in the overall time on appeal. Therefore, the sum of the intermediate stages will not equal the overall time. Dispositions by order are not included in these statistics.

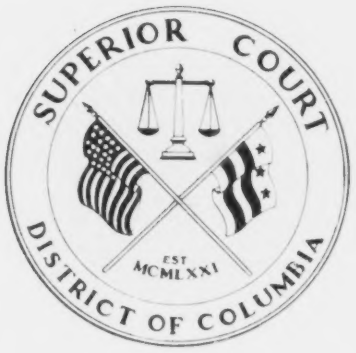
TABLE 9
BAR ADMISSIONS

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**
Applications for Admission to Bar by Examination								
Number Filed	2,623	3,063	3,468	3,220	2,907	1,321	873	**574**
Number of Applications Withdrawn	221	368	441	306	322	265	38	**73**
Number of Applications Rejected	12	7	10	5	5	3	8	**4**
Number of Unsuccessful Applicants	870	870	1,119	1,118	802	555	365	**288**
Number of Successful Applicants	1,520	1,818	1,898	1,633	1,783	701	383	**209**
Number of Applicants Admitted	1,506	1,727	1,812	1,548	1,774	686	419	**207**
Applications for Admission to Bar by Motion								
Number Filed	359	433	523	465	383	1,742	1,977	**2,418**
Number of Applicants Admitted	2,396	2,038	992	443	408	974	2,294	**1,541**
Number of Applicants Rejected	37	35	76	61	15	10	15	**11**
Certificates of Good Standing	2,336	3,887	3,254	3,031	3,536	3,434	1,733	**3,544**
Certification for Law Student in Court Program	362	405	393	358	301	342	411	**340**

TABLE 10
DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**
Disbarments	8	10	15	10	6	10	11	**11**
Suspensions	4	8	12	15	17	9	13	**22**
Public Censure	1	—	4	3	4	5	3	**1**
Petitions for Reinstatement	1	1	—	3	1	—	2	**3**
Petitions by Bar Counsel of Disciplinary Board to Conduct Formal Hearing	26	37	46	61	42	32	28	**39**
Miscellaneous Petitions	—	1	1	5	3	1	3	**3**

SUPERIOR COURT



SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Chief Judge
Fred B. Ugast

Associate Judges

George Herbert Goodrich
Paul F. McArdle[1]
Sylvia Bacon
Eugene N. Hamilton
Joseph Michael Hannon
Luke C. Moore
Donald S. Smith
Bruce S. Mencher
Robert M. Scott
Paul R. Webber III
Annice McBryde Wagner
Gladys Kessler
Robert A. Shuker
Carlisle E. Pratt
Frederick H. Weisberg
Peter H. Wolf
Harriett R. Taylor
Shellie F. Bowers
Truman A. Morrison III
Frank E. Schwelb
Henry H. Kennedy, Jr.
Iraline Green Barnes
William C. Gardner
Ricardo M. Urbina
Henry F. Greene
Richard S. Salzman
Warren R. King
Reggie B. Walton
Ronald P. Wertheim
George W. Mitchell
Steffen W. Graae
Virginia L. Riley
Geoffrey M. Alprin
Stephen F. Eilperin
A. Franklin Burgess, Jr.
Nan R. Huhn
Bruce D. Beaudin
Rufus King III
Colleen Kollar-Kotelly
Robert S. Tignor
Noel A. Kramer
Emmet G. Sullivan
Robert I. Richter
Susan R. Holmes
Herbert B. Dixon, Jr.
Richard A. Levie
Curtis E. von Kann
Michael Lee Rankin
Harold L. Cushenberry, Jr.
Evelyn E. C. Queen
John H. Suda

Senior Judges

Samuel B. Block
Leonard Braman
John F. Doyle
Fred L. McIntyre
George D. Neilson
Nicholas S. Nunzio
William S. Thompson

Retired Judges

Richard R. Atkinson
Edward A. Beard
Alfred Burka
John D. Fauntleroy
Charles W. Halleck
Margaret Austin Haywood
John R. Hess
DeWitt S. Hyde[2]
Orman W. Ketcham
Milton S. Kronheim, Jr.
John J. Malloy
Tim Murphy
David L. Norman
George H. Revercomb
Joseph M. F. Ryan, Jr.
W. Byron Sorrell
William E. Stewart, Jr.
Dyer Justice Taylor
James A. Washington, Jr.

Clerk of the Court
Frederick B. Beane, Jr.

[1]Retired: January 28, 1986.
[2]Deceased: April 25, 1986.

JUDGES
SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Chief Judge
Fred B. Ugast

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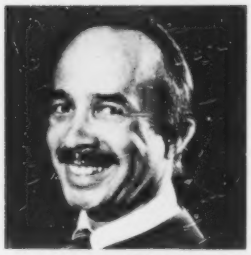

Paul R. Webber III

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John H. Suda

The District of Columbia Courthouse . . . view from John Marshall Park.

SENIOR JUDGES
SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Samuel B. Block

Leonard Braman

John F. Doyle

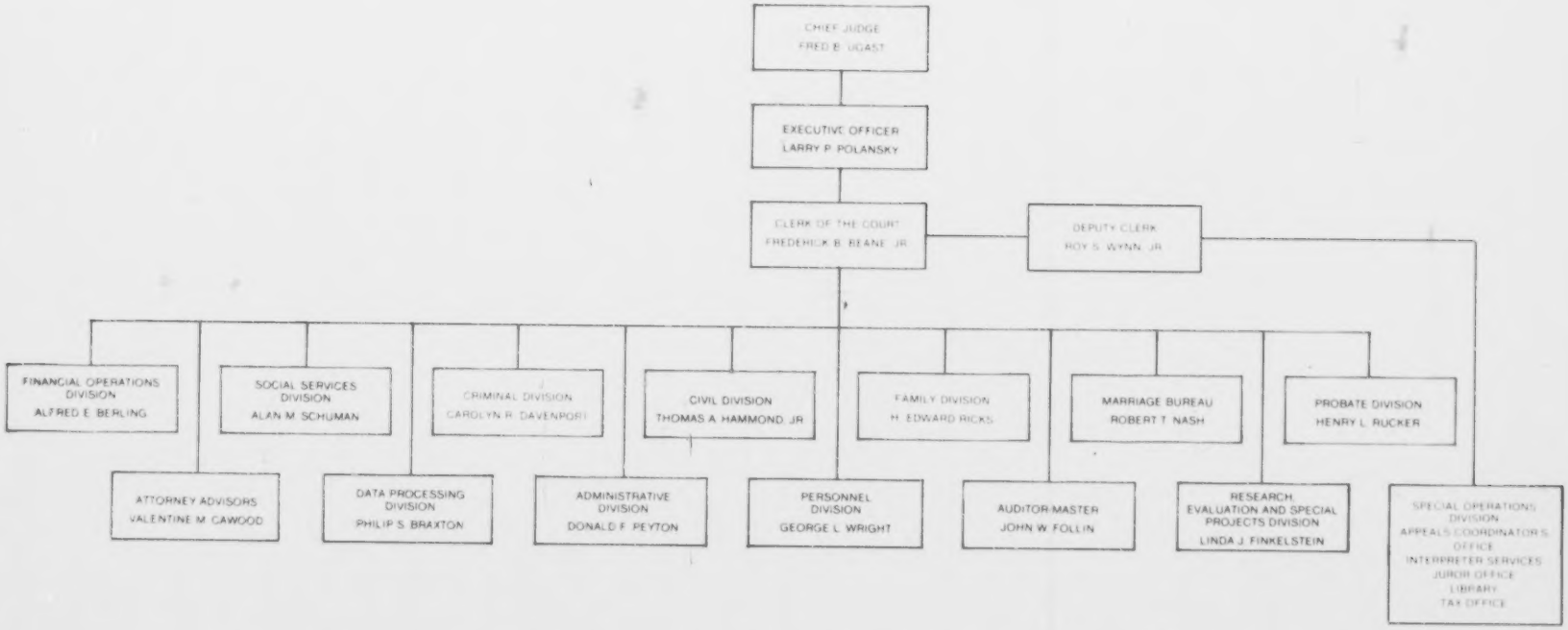
Fred L. McIntyre

George D. Neilson

Nicholas S. Nunzio

William S. Thompson

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE



REPORT OF
FRED B. UGAST, CHIEF JUDGE
SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Introduction

When I assumed the office of Chief Judge on June 1st, I accepted leadership responsibility for an organization that has long been regarded as a model, urban court. There were many innovative programs in place, a number of projects still on the drawing board, and — as always — there was the need to look ahead and plan for the future. The prevailing theme, one that I will continue, is that of growth and development through extensive participation — participation throughout our Court and participation throughout our community. There is a genuine sense of mutual effort and shared responsibility, within our organization and among those whom we serve, to support and improve the justice system of which we are a part. I would, therefore, like to take this opportunity to review an eventful year, to share the results of our progress, to explain our current status, and to indicate our intended direction.

I. Personnel and Administrative Concerns

The untimely death of the late Chief Judge, H. Carl Moultrie I, on April 9, 1986, left us deeply saddened at the loss of a great man who gave many years of dedicated service to the Court and to this community. We must remember, however, that he left much of himself behind from which we can benefit immensely — a foundation upon which we can build.

The Honorable DeWitt S. Hyde pased away on April 25, 1986, and will be remembered by colleagues for his many years as part of our bench, having served our Court as an Associate as well as Senior Judge. Joseph M. Burton, Esquire, former Clerk of the Court, who retired in January 1980 after nearly 40 years of service with the Court, died on October 16, 1986.

The Honorable Paul F. McArdle retired in January 1986, and we thank him for his years of professional contribution to our Court.

I want to express to the Honorable George Herbert Goodrich our deep appreciation for providing the Court with strong leadership during the difficult period following the death of Chief Judge Moultrie.

We are indeed pleased to welcome five outstanding members of our legal community to the Court. The Honorable Michael Lee Rankin, the Honorable Harold L. Cushenberry, Jr., the Honorable Evelyn E. C. Queen, and the Honorable John H. Suda were appointed Associate Judges of the Superior Court. Paul Buxbaum was appointed Hearing Commissioner, expanding the ranks of our commissioners to ten members. We wish our new Judges and Commissioner well as they join our Court to continue already distinguished careers.

When I assumed the position of Chief Judge, one of the measures I promised was a policy of shared management responsibility. In keeping with this promise, I have continued the concept of "Presiding Judges" and also appointed "Deputy Presiding Judges" in July. The newly established role of "Deputy Presiding Judge" will permit greater participation in administrative matters by a larger segment of the judiciary. In addition, this position is expected to provide important management support to each "Presiding Judge," thereby ensuring the efficient and effective day-to-day functioning of the Superior Court. Those members of the bench who have accepted these posts, by area of operations, are as follows: Civil Division — the Honorable William C. Gardner, Presiding Judge, and the Honorable Paul R. Webber III, Deputy Presiding Judge; Criminal Division — the Honorable Robert A. Shuker, Presiding Judge, and the Honorable Reggie B. Walton, Deputy Presiding Judge; Family Division — the Honorable Ricardo M. Urbina, Presiding Judge, and the Honorable Bruce S. Mencher, Deputy Presiding Judge; Probate Division and Tax Office — the Honorable Iraline G. Barnes, Presiding Judge, and the Honorable Virginia L. Riley, Deputy Presiding Judge.

The addition of hearing commissioners to our Court has proved extremely beneficial in our effort to promote efficient and timely case flow. Hearing commissioners have been assigned a wide range of responsibilities in the Family, Civil, and Criminal Divisions on a rotational basis, thereby gaining extensive and varied experience. This has relieved judges to handle additional trials and hearings and has, therefore, enabled us to maximize the allocation of our judicial resources. The increased number of hearing commissioners and the statutory expansion of their duties have, however, created a need to restructure policy governing qualification, appointment, and removal. The Board of Judges has, consistent with the new hearing commissioner statute, begun the establishment of the scope, jurisdiction, and limits of authority of the Court's hearing commissioner operation. The Court owes a debt of gratitude to the newly established Committee on the Selection and Tenure of Hearing Commissioners, chaired by the Honorable Annice M. Wagner, for its guidance in the development of procedures governing the hearing commissioner positions. Our hearing commissioners are Morton Berg, J. Dennis Doyle, Jerry S. Byrd, Pamela J. Young, John W. King, John H. Treanor, Jr., Roy M. Ellis, Andrea L. Harnett, Thomas J. Gaye, and Paul Buxbaum. In addition, for many years, John W. Follin has served as Auditor-Master and James S. Gardiner has served as the Chairman of the Commission on Mental Health.

In June, I appointed Frederick B. Beane, Jr., to the post of Clerk of the Court. Mr. Beane has served the District of Columbia Courts for well over 30 years and held the position of Chief Deputy Clerk of the Criminal Division for 20 years. Roy S. Wynn, Jr., was named Deputy Clerk of the Court and Director of the Special Operations Division in December 1986. The newly established Special Operations Division encompasses the Tax Office, Appeals Coordinator's Office, Juror Office, Office of Interpreter Services, and the Superior Court Library. In September, H. Edward Ricks was selected as Chief Deputy Clerk of the Family Division, and in December, Carolyn R. Davenport was chosen as Chief Deputy Clerk of the Criminal Division. These measures reflect important changes in the upper level administrative ranks of the trial court.

It is my belief that any organzation is only as vigorous as the personnel who make up the work force. We are indeed fortunate to have the benefit of many highly trained

and dedicated employees who work long hours under considerable pressure. It is extremely important that the Superior Court provide professional training and continuing education opportunities such as the annual conferences held for judicial and managerial personnel. I have established a Judicial Training Committee, chaired by the Honorable Eugene N. Hamilton, to develop programs for orientation of new judges and commissioners, and to provide "refresher courses" when judges change assignments. In November, we were able to initiate monthly in-house training sessions designed for and available to all staff. The Executive Office will, with the assistance of the Office of the Clerk of the Court, continue to develop and expand this program. In addition, I hope to encourage pride in performance by promoting formal recognition of outstanding work and, if budget permits, incentives for higher achievement.

This year, the fifth annual "Employee Recognition and Awards Program" once again provided an excellent opportunity to thank a number of our exceptional personnel. I wholeheartedly encourage and support this successful and popular program as a major contributing factor to a heightened sense of morale among our staff. Another important medium, one which promotes a sense of cohesiveness by improving the flow of information throughout our organization, is our newsletter, ***The Communicator***. Completing a third year of circulation in 1986, this publication enables one and all to keep in touch by featuring material that ranges from current events and policy matters to special programs and human interest stories.

II. Operations: Current Status and Strategies for Development

It is my intention to encourage an environment whereby our judges, hearing commissioners, management and supporting staff alike will work together to seek innovative means to further enhance the quality of services provided to our community. In fact, only the wise utilization of resources in conjunction with the increased judicial strength realized through the expansion of the trial court bench in 1984 and the broadened use of hearing commissioners — has permitted us to cope with the rising levels of new case filings in keys areas of the Criminal, Civil, and Family Divisions: felony preindictments up 29.2%; felony indictments up 25.6%; civil actions up 15.0%; mental health matters up 34.9%; intrafamily matters up 11.2%; neglect matters up 8.3%; and, juvenile matters up 4.4%. The net result for the year 1986 was that we "held the line." The rate of dispositions increased overall by 3.0%, offsetting the increase in filings, and resulted in bringing our pending case load at year end down by 6.2%. The activity in our various case loads in terms of overall filings (new matters plus reactivated/reinstated cases), dispositions and pending balances is addressed in the "Analysis of Major Case Load Trends," Exhibit VI, that accompanies this report.

In 1979, I served as Director of the "Court Delay Reduction Project." One of the results of this undertaking was the establishment of Court goals for internal time standards for the disposition of criminal, civil, and family cases. Procedures put into effect at that time have helped the Court to cope with a steadily mounting case load. Despite our best efforts, however, we have not been able to attain our goal of meeting either the national standards or our own "model" court standards for case processing.

In a concerted effort to assess the factors associated with delay and in a thrust to improve case processing efficiency, in 1986, with the assistance of the Congress, we embarked upon a second phase of the "Court Delay Reduction Project." In February, the National Center for State Courts (National Center) established a project team to work with the D.C. Courts to: assist in assessing the extent of delay in the D.C. Courts; prepare recommendations aimed at making the case load "current;" develop a comprehensive delay reduction program; and provide a projected cost analysis for implementing additional improved procedures.

The National Center's team interviewed the Courts' administrative, management, and line staff, as well as personnel at comparable levels in related justice agencies. In addition, comprehensive data collection and analyses were focused on samples drawn from disposed cases. The National Center also organized and conducted a one-day seminar which was presented to judges and staff directors as well as representatives of the bar and the justice system at a judicial management conference held in May. Four areas of common concern throughout our organization were identified: calendaring and continuance practices; the allocation of non-judicial personnel; the rotation of judges; and the use of management information and automation. It has been my intent, in conjunction with the Board of Judges and the bar, to give top priority to implementation of the National Center's recommendations. In some instances, and wherever the cost has not been prohibitive in terms of staff and/or dollars, we have already implemented the National Center's proposed measures.

For example, the Civil Division has modified calendaring procedures so that dates for pre-trial conferences and trials are now scheduled when a case reaches issue with only 30-45 days between the two dates. Previously, when a case reached the "at issue" stage only the pre-trial date was set; after the pre-trial conference was held, a trial date would be scheduled, perhaps another six months in advance. We have also furthered the plan for automation in the Civil Division, specifically in terms of a system that provides for capture of aging, continuance, and motions data. This permits us to easily calculate the age of pending cases, to determine the lapsed time between events, to identify cases that have been consolidated (thereby allowing for earlier trial dates), and to monitor inactive cases. A case tracking system of this type is an excellent tool for determining, with specificity, the causes of delay and the location of major roadblocks. In keeping with suggested practice, the Civil Division continues to place small claims and landlord and tenant cases on a special fast track from case filing to disposition and is working on system improvements to provide better tracking for these two high-volume case loads.

The National Center also proposed that individual calendaring be considered for certain matters within the purview of the Family Division. In October, the Domestic Relations Branch created a Domestic Relations I Calendar of the oldest unresolved domestic cases and set them for a status hearing to ascertain if they were still viable. One judge has been assigned to that calendar full-time, and early indications are that this is an effective means of reaching settlement or dismissal of a sizeable percentage of these most difficult cases.

The staff from the National Center also believed that the length of the rotating judicial assignments, in several areas, should be extended. For instance, many of the past assignments in the Civil and Family Divisions were only for three months. In October, I extended all judicial rotations to a minimum of nine months in every division with the

expectation that a judge would be able to complete much of the work in progress from the start of the assignment.

Many other recommendations are under review by the Court. However, some will need extensive analysis prior to implementation while others are being evaluated in terms of whether or not the related benefits will justify the costs involved. Inasmuch as the D.C. Courts are committed to eliminating all unnecessary delay and to making the Courts more accessible to our citizens, all of the recommendations made by the National Center will continue to be given the full attention of the Superior Court and its administration.

In early February, through a cooperative effort of the Court, the U.S. Attorney, and the Metropolitan Police Department, a program for night papering was initiated. The U.S. Attorney's Intake Section and the Criminal Division Clerk's Office have extended their hours on weekdays for this purpose. This step has permitted the arraignment and presentment of "lockup" cases to begin early the next morning. Immediate benefits include the earlier release from custody of some individuals whose cases are nopapered as well as the timely handling of arraignments and presentments. This approach is helping to substantially reduce any unnecessary delay involved in processing defendants, and, therefore, benefits all segments of the criminal justice system. This program may be the logical forerunner to a seven-day arraignment/presentment operation. As a large urban center, our Court should provide initial hearings each day to set conditions of release for all persons arrested. Under the current practice, individuals arrested after 10:30 a.m. on Saturday are not processed until court convenes on Monday morning. Although there are procedures for setting of stationhouse bond and citation release, there is no judicial officer available to hold a hearing for those who cannot obtain release at the stationhouse during that period.

The Probate Division has always enjoyed the reputation with the bar and community as an efficient and courteous operation in serving the public. A new statute governing probate practice was enacted in 1981, which has significantly affected the workload of the division. I established a Probate Advisory Group, chaired by Judge Iraline G. Barnes, to review the impact of the statute on the operation of the Register of Wills Office and on current operational procedures with a view toward improvement through, for example, application of modern technology.

III. State-of-the-Art Information Systems

A well-conceived management information system — based upon the complementary technologies of data and word processing, micrographics, and central sound recording — is absolutely essential to our goal of building and maintaining a highly efficient organization. The importance of state-of-the-art technology and the highly skilled professionals necessary for systems design, implementation, and support cannot be overly emphasized. Let me share with you an observation made by the National Center for State Courts in conjunction with the delay reduction effort:

> "The (Superior) Court is to be commended on its statistical system . . . however, there are a number of important areas of its management information system that need to be enhanced. Continued efforts need to be made in the area of automation. Additional funding and personnel need to be dedicated to this effort. Full automation of the Court's management information system, however, is essential if the Court is to measure its progress toward delay reduction. The Superior Court needs to complete its plan for automation of civil and family case loads and develop an automated management information system, for all cases types, that reports age of pending case load, case status, and time interval data."

In 1980, at the direction of Chief Judge Moultrie and the Executive Officer, the first "Five-Year Superior Court Data Processing Plan" was prepared. New and revised project priorities have been identified by the Computer Systems Administrator, with input from a Data Processing Users Group and direction from the Chief Judge, the Executive Officer, and the Clerk of the Court. In 1986, an updated long-range plan, incorporating proposed information system revisions and enhancements reflecting initiatives such as an Inventory Control System, an Information Center Project, an Office Automation Project, a Personnel System, modifications for the Domestic Relations Case Load Tracking System, and completion of the Criminal Division IDMS System, was adopted and will be subject to periodic review.

The year 1986 was an active and productive year for our data processing operation. A jury management system to support juror selection, assignment, statistics, and financial matters is nearing completion and scheduled to be operational upon implementation of the Court's independent jury system. On-line case load tracking and reporting systems are in various stages of implementation, refinement and expansion for the Civil, Court Reporter, Family, and Criminal Divisions. Projects were completed for the Marriage Bureau as well as the Probate Division which resulted in the creation of an automated index for over 800,000 vital records such as marriage licenses, wills, guardianships, and conservatorships.

Several programs of national as well as local relevance were also introduced. One project pertained to improved Child Support Collection modules, critical to the child support enforcement aspect of domestic relations matters. This was designed to provide Court staff with the extra thrust required to improve enforcement capabilities in the collection of support payments from absent parents. Although the first stage was limited in scope, it has already resulted in substantial improvements in expediting child support payments through application of the latest check processing techniques. A second part of this program is underway to improve case tracking and automated processing support. In addition, a project was designed and launched consistent with the national war on drug and substance abuse and with efforts to enforce related laws. The Court joined in an effort with the Pretrial Services Agency to implement a juvenile drug test reporting system that provides the results of drug testing and other related information on juveniles entering the justice system on a very controlled and limited basis.

It has been demonstrated through a number of successful in-house projects that microfilm and the full spectrum of micrographics media prove most effective — in terms of efficiency as well as cost — for a paper-intensive organization with demanding record-keeping requirements, such as our court system. Space-savings benefits (@98%), practical durability (@100 years), suitability for source document duplication and distribution, ease of access and retrieval, all of which impact directly upon fiscal resources, represent a critical combination of advantages inherent in micrographics applications. Major strides were made in this area during the year, particularly in the Family and

Social Services Divisions. A courtwide "Review of Operations" has been recently completed in order to gauge the status of existing micrographics applications and crystalize our plans for the future development of the Micrographics Program.

The Central Recording System developed by our Court continues to serve as a nationally recognized prototype. This unit supports 48 courtrooms and hearing rooms through a computerized console providing an eight-track sound recording and advanced speaker system. In addition, a dozen courtrooms and hearing rooms are served with portable equipment on a temporary basis. Plans call for the installation of a second control console to permit expansion of this operation to incorporate all courtrooms and hearing room facilities, including the eleven additional courtrooms for which construction will begin in 1987.

In 1986, transcript production by court reporters rose to 412,959 pages, reflecting an increase of 26,611 pages or 6.9%. This was due to two very important factors: the Court Reporter Division, for the first time in several years, carried nearly a full complement of authorized staff for the year; and, a sizeable number (estimated at approximately one-half) of court reporters are now employing computer-aided transcription (CAT), which enables them to increase production at a significant rate. In addition, there was a total of 55,079 pages of transcript produced from audio tapes by transcribers, a 15.7% rise over last year's figures.

IV. Social Services Programs

Beyond a doubt, one of the major reasons behind the dramatic increase in the felony case load and accompanying demand for probation staff services has been the drug problem which, many say, has reached epidemic proportions in the District of Columbia. In late August, the Metropolitan Police Department launched "Operation Clean Sweep," an intensified surveillance and dragnet-style police operation which has netted thousands of arrests. In fact, drug tests and Social Services Division estimates indicate that over 70 percent of adult clients and 50 percent of juvenile probationers have been or presently are involved with illegal narcotics, and these trends appear to be on the rise.

It is particularly significant, therefore, that the Pretrial Services Agency has been awarded a grant from the National Institute of Justice to expand drug testing services to include juveniles. Fully operational as of October, the juvenile drug testing program is linked to a corresponding research project and consists of three components: initial (pre-hearing) testing; testing of released juveniles during the pre-adjudication phase; and testing of juvenile probationers during the post-adjudication period. Resources are available to detect the usage of PCP, cocaine, marijuana, and the opiates. (Adults are not tested for marijuana but are tested for methadone and amphetamines.)

Since its inception in 1984, the adult drug testing initiative has proved of considerable value to the criminal justice system. Quick and accurate test results have been crucial in determining appropriate release conditions and the program of regular drug testing has been a most effective means of monitoring compliance with court orders. Similar benefits are projected in regard to juvenile matters, and it is particularly critical to establish a mechanism that permits intervention and rehabilitation of youthful offenders as early as possible. It is expected that the full-scale drug monitoring effort will serve to greatly expand current knowledge about the relationship of drugs to crime and, possibly, reveal ways to reduce the criminal activities of substance abusers — adults and juveniles alike.

In October of this year, the Social Services Division introduced the Intensive Probation Supervision Program, designed to offer a viable alternative to incarceration and to provide a means for reducing overcrowded prison populations in the District of Columbia. In addition to projected cost and rehabilitative benefits, additional advantages are expected to accrue to the community by enabling program participants to attend school, hold jobs, pay taxes and fines, and make restitution as feasible.

Staffed by a team of veteran probation officers with many years of experience, the Intensive Probation Supervision Program will offer the highest possible level of monitoring and support to 200 offenders per year — 100 of whom will be persons removed directly from penal institutions, and 100 of whom will be persons referred to the program by our judges as an alternative to incarceration. Program participants must agree to a treatment and supervision plan as well as to any additional conditions imposed by the Court. Successful participants will remain in the program for a six-month period, after which they will be assigned to a term of regular probation under maximum supervision status.

The Social Services Division has developed and implemented a number of programs, designed especially for the youth of our community, which have been highly successful — and for which there has been considerable demand. Accordingly, we are actively seeking the financial and professional resources necessary to expand four components of our overall juvenile initiative. For example, at present there are 125 youths in the Screening and Diversion Program with an increase of an additional 125 youths per year proposed for the near future. Participants in this project are referred to the Consortium for Youth Alternatives for diagnostic and treatment services. In a similar vein, it has been recommended that the Juvenile Restitution Program be supplemented so that an additional 120 juveniles could be accommodated.

Over the past five years, we have provided family counseling to a limited number of families in regard to delinquency and child abuse cases. The need to offer this service to a substantially larger number of clients is evident and will become increasingly urgent now that the Intensive Supervision Program is operational. In an effort to meet this demand, expanded family counseling services must be provided through an augmented probation officer staff. We are also seeking to broaden the scope of the Purchase of Services for Youth Under Court Supervision Program. This project enables the Social Services Division to obtain diagnostic and treatment services for juveniles on probation or under protective supervision in important areas such as self-esteem building, individual therapy, and drug counseling, when resources are not available through the public sector.

These broad-based programs undertaken by our justice system on behalf of our youth as well as their families and neighbors should enable the participants to alleviate some of the problems which brought them to the attention of our Courts in the first place. It is hoped that these measures will ultimately lead to the development of behaviors and

attitudes that will guide them along the pathway to becoming more productive citizens. Furthermore, we anticipate that our efforts to provide corrective and supportive services will have a positive impact on reducing recidivism rates by confronting and resolving some of the causes of aberrant behavior at an early age.

V. Physical Site and Security

As our organization continues to develop and our statutory responsibilities increase, it is essential that necessary steps be taken to provide an appropriate site for operations — in terms of floor plan design, space considerations, and security measures. One of our objectives is to redefine the interior of the D.C. Courthouse in order to provide the most efficient link of judicial and public service components. In fact, plans are currently underway to incorporate eleven additional permanent courtrooms and chambers. We must also prepare for the expansion of important community services such as the expedited child support enforcement system. The need to utilize all available space to a maximum necessitated that the U.S. Attorney's offices vacate our building in November 1986, and the Corporation Counsel's offices will move out in early 1987.

Another aspect of our responsibility to ensure an adequate physical facility centers on the question of security in each of the buildings occupied by our Court. We have sought to increase the level of safety through the installation of surveillance cameras and remote-control locking devices for frequently used doors in the secure areas and time-delay locking devices on fire doors as well as the hiring of night security personnel.

We continue to take an active role in negotiating with the U.S. Marshal Service in order to ensure the most effective use of the limited number of Deputy Marshals assigned to the D.C. Courthouse. We anticipate that the creation of the Office of an Associate U.S. Marshal for the District of Columbia in early 1987 will represent an important step toward improving the operation of our justice system as a whole.

VI. Special Initiatives

The Superior Court's national model Multi-Door Dispute Resolution Program has enjoyed noteworthy success, due in large part to the efforts of Judge Gladys Kessler and Director Linda J. Finkelstein. Multi-Door continues to create and implement new alternative dispute resolution programs designed to offer citizens a variety of ways to resolve their disputes in addition to traditional litigation. In June, Multi-Door launched an experimental program to accelerate the resolution of major civil disputes. Federal district court judges and other Court officials who have used settlement techniques such as summary jury trials, early neutral evaluation and mediation, and special masters have met with Superior Court judges to familiarize them with these alternatives. As a result, our judges have begun using most of the techniques to resolve complex civil cases, thereby saving litigants and the Court time as well as financial resources.

Another alternative initiated by Multi-Door is the Court's experimental Mandatory Arbitration Program. With rules adopted in December by the Board of Judges, the program will begin in March 1987 when approximately 400 cases valued at $50,000 or less will be randomly assigned to arbitration. The results of the program will be evaluated carefully to determine which elements produce satisfactory results for clients, attorneys, and the Court.

In another innovative Multi-Door program — Settlement Week — parties and attorneys involved in the 630 oldest Civil II cases will be ordered into mediated settlement conferences during a six-day period in May 1987. All Civil II trials will be suspended, and eight Superior Court judges and 100 volunteer lawyer mediators will devote themselves to settling cases. This year, the D.C. Bar and eight of the city's volunteer bar associations worked with the Court in planning Settlement Week.

Mediation programs initiated by Multi-Door continue to expand, offering a free alternative to people involved in small claims, domestic relations, and intrafamily disputes. Over 150 mediators have been trained to help parties resolve their disputes. Additionally, Multi-Door continues to advise people about alternatives to litigation at its two Intake and Referral Centers located at the Superior Court and the Lawyer Referral and Information Service of the District of Columbia Bar.

During this past year, the Superior Court Sentencing Guidelines Commission, established in the spring of 1984, continued its work to develop a sentencing range as well as recommended sentence for each type of felony offense. I serve as Chairman, and the Commission consists of seven other judges, the Courts' Executive Officer, the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, the Chairman of the Council's Committee on the Judiciary, the U.S. Attorney, the Corporation Counsel, the Director of the Public Defender Service, members of the bar, the Executive Director, Council of Churches of Greater Washington, and the Director, Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology, University of Maryland. The Commission has an important mandate to fulfill in that the credibility of the entire judicial process has been threatened in recent years by disparity or the appearance of disparity in sentencing practices. So far our Commission has completed suggested guidelines for unarmed, armed, and drug offenses as well as rules for departing from the guidelines. In November 1986, the Commission's draft report was presented to the Board of Judges at a special sentencing institute. Judges had the opportunity to analyze and critique the proposed guidelines, and a revised draft is being prepared to reflect their recommendations. The guidelines package is to be made available for public review and comment in early 1987.

I am pleased to be able to report that in November, the D.C. Jury System Act was signed by the President, culminating a four-year effort to establish an independent jury system. We are continuously looking for ways to improve the operating efficiency of our juror management program as measured by national standards. During the past four years, in particular, we have thoroughly analyzed our jury process and made a number of improvements.

The Executive Office is working with the Clerk of the Court's Office to develop a jury system plan proposal. It is anticipated that the Board of Judges will review the proposal early in 1987, at which time it will be modified to reflect ensuing recommendations and will then be forwarded to Congress for the statutorily required 30-day approval period.

Meanwhile, data collection is underway to develop and support possible proposals for presentation to the Council of the District of Columbia regarding a new juror fee schedule. We are also working on new policies and procedures for an improved jury management support system based on the automation of the following functions: check-in procedures using the latest bar code technology to facilitate

the process; juror time and attendance/payroll; creation of panel listings; issuance of certificates and updating of the master jury file; preparation of monthly statistics; and, generation of management reports based on statistics.

The Child Support Enforcement Unit (C.S.E.U.) began operation in January 1984 as a result of the decision that the Superior Court required its own program and means of enforcement to curtail the local problem of delinquent child support payments in cases not under the jurisdiction of the Department of Human Services. The C.S.E.U. provides follow-up services for support cases by monitoring payments and enforcing compliance with court orders to pay child support. These cases are monitored on a daily basis, and notices are automatically printed and sent out to individuals who are 15 days late in making their payments. Non-compliance results in either an Assignment of Wages, Writ of Attachment, or the filing of a Motion of Contempt. The Superior Court has achieved a 70% success rate in enforcing support orders. In August 1984 Congress passed the Child Support Enforcement Amendment Act of 1984 which imposes certain requirements that the District of Columbia must meet in order to receive federal funding for child support collection programs. Subsequently, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Council of the District of Columbia drafted the "District of Columbia Child Support Amendment Act of 1985" and submitted it to the full Council where it was approved in October. The purpose of the Bill is to establish an improved procedure for the establishment and collection of debts involving the support of minor children. A committee has been formed and is in the process of developing a set of guidelines, or a formula, for the collection of support payments on an experimental basis beginning in the spring, with formal implementation of the Child Support Enforcement System slated for October 1987.

Our justice system is still greatly in need of an agency to administer the appointment of counsel program, to audit claims for compensation, and to approve and disburse funds for services related to the provisions of the Criminal Justice Act. Although the Joint Committee in 1984 submitted a proposal to the Council of the District of Columbia to establish the "District of Columbia Agency for the Appointment of Counsel," an impasse has been reached because of apparent disagreement as to whether a new agency should be established to administer the Criminal Justice Act Plan separate and apart from the Public Defender Service. Nevertheless, it is imperative that we press for passage of legislation to permit implementation of the Plan, regardless of how this issue is ultimately resolved. In March of this year, I met with judges of our Court who have worked on the legislation as well as with representatives of the Public Defender Service and the bar in an effort to initiate the necessary process. Enactment of appropriate legislation is a high priority, and it is important that we obtain passage at the earliest possible date. Once the enabling legislation is in place, I will seek immediate implementation, because in my view, our judges should not be involved in the appointment or compensation process.

VII. Public Information and Accessibility of Services

We believe that it is important that, in addition to providing the most efficient operations and timely resolution of matters, we strive to ensure that our Court be actively involved in and readily accessible to the community. In keeping with this philosophy, we continue to work closely with the bar and the community to improve the understanding of our laws and our legal process. For example, special Law Day programs are being planned in association with area law schools, the bar, the schools, and the community for 1987 in honor of the bicentennial anniversary of the U.S. Constitution. Chief Justice Warren E. Burger (retired), as Chairman of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, has announced a "National Writing Competition" for high school students on the topic: "The Constitution: How Does the Separation of Powers Help Make It Work?" Our Executive Officer is serving as program administrator for the District of Columbia, and in that capacity is recruiting and coordinating a pool of competition judges drawn from the legal profession, the educational community, D.C. Government, and civic associations. As another outreach measure, we are planning to work with the National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law Project to develop a videotape that will serve as an introduction to the D.C. Courts for secondary schools, adult education, and first-time visitors to the Courthouse. This film will explain the judicial process in the District and, if practical, how it specifically relates to the U.S. Constitution.

Since the use of a self-instruction videotape for small claims litigants has proved so successful, we plan to prepare an instructional film for landlord and tenant, and possibly criminal, matters. In addition, existing brochures will be updated and new ones prepared for those areas of legal services where *pro se* representation is frequent, such as probate, mental health, child support, intrafamily and neglect, traffic, and small claims. The current program of conducting student tours will be continued.

The District of Columbia enjoys an international atmosphere and, therefore, consists of a sizeable number of persons for whom English is, in essence, a foreign language. There are others who have special language needs by reason of hearing and speech impairments. In order to fulfill our responsibility of providing readily accessible services throughout our community, the Office of Interpreter Services was established as part of the Special Operations Division to coordinate a program for foreign as well as sign language interpretation. In addition, a number of civil and criminal filing and notice forms have been made available in Spanish, and information kiosks, located at each Courthouse foyer, now post listings in Spanish.

Conclusion

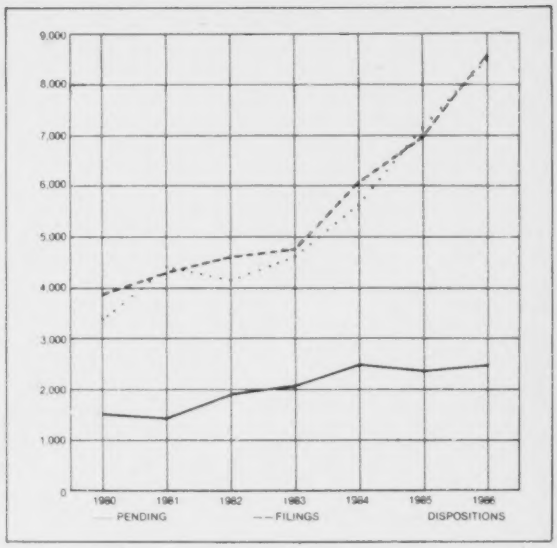
On September 17, 1987, our country will celebrate the bicentennial anniversary of our Constitution, an important milestone for a people committed to making a great experiment in democracy work. As the trial court of general jurisdiction for the Nation's Capital, the Superior Court has applied talent and resources diligently to provide a progressive forum to better ensure individual freedoms and rights. The Superior Court has made every effort to remain open to new ideas and perspectives; to stay keenly attuned and closely linked to the community it serves; and to continuously strive for improvement through extensive citizen input and involvement. I believe that we have succeeded to the degree that it is virtually impossible to separate court operations and procedures from community concerns and participation.

The highest quality — and timely — justice is the impetus behind every major initiative we undertake, whether pertaining to use of hearing commissioners, delay reduction efforts, management information systems, juvenile projects, substance abuse testing and monitoring, the Multi-Door Dispute Resolution Program, sentencing guidelines, the independent jury plan, or child support collection — to name just a few of the more highly visible. Let us, therefore, continue to pursue excellence as we work toward a future befitting a young court that has already established a tradition of outstanding achievement.

EXHIBIT VI: ANALYSIS OF MAJOR CASE LOAD TRENDS 1980 - 1986

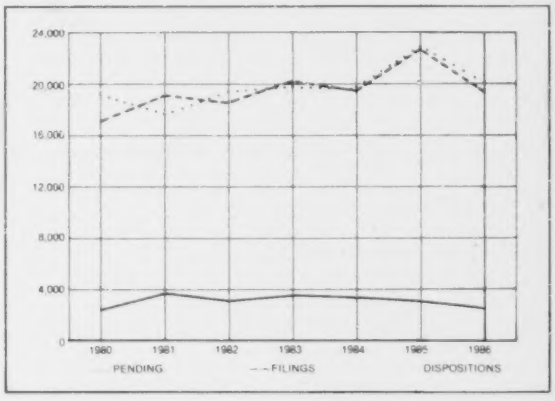
FELONY CASES

During 1986, felony case filings continued to rise, this time to a record high of 8,620, an increase of 23.2% over 1985. The sharp rise this year was primarily due to "Operation Clean Sweep" — the city-wide movement launched in late August to eradicate drug traffic. By channeling judges and staff into the felony program, we were able to bring the number of dispositions to a new level of 8,531 cases, up 19.6% over the previous year. Despite our best efforts, however, and maximum allocation of resources, we were unable to fully counteract the rate of filings, and felony cases pending at year-end rose by 3.8% to 2,445 cases.



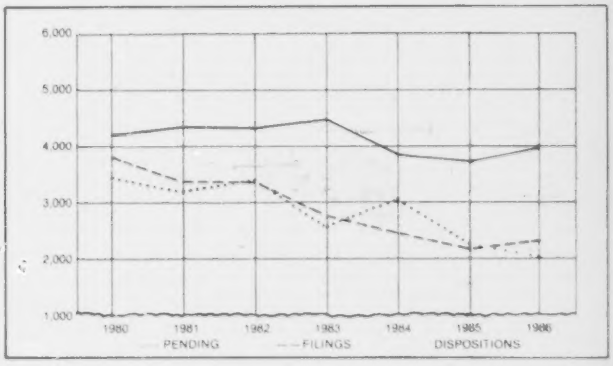
U.S. MISDEMEANOR CASES

The number of U.S. misdemeanor filings declined by 14.9%, to 19,399 cases, stemming the general upward trend in this case load. The number of dispositions exceeded filings, and the combined effect produced a drop of 21.3% in the pending case load, which reflected a closing balance of 2,495 cases — still higher than the low of 2,399 achieved in 1980.



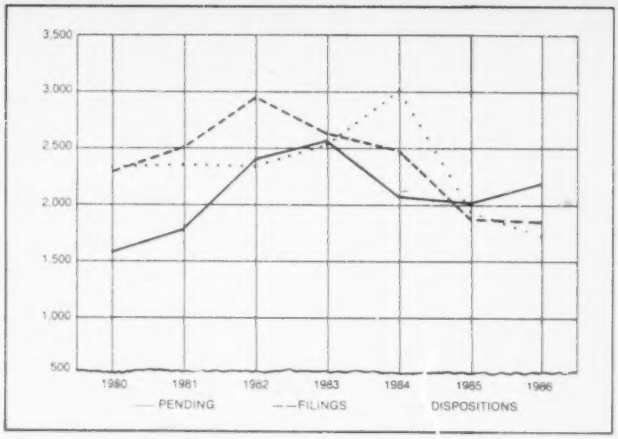
CIVIL JURY CASES AT ISSUE

The rate of filings in civil jury cases at issue reflected a modest rise of 6.1% during the year, for a total of 2,303 cases. Dispositions, however, dropped by 9.8% to 2,044 cases, resulting in an upward turn in the pending case load of 6.1% to 3,972 cases.



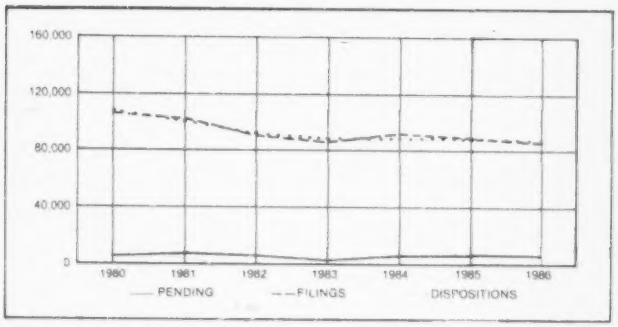
CIVIL NON-JURY CASES AT ISSUE

For the second year, there was a continuation of the sharp downward trend in civil non-jury cases at issue, probably reflecting the increase from $750 to $2,000 in the statutory limit for small claims cases in late 1984. Although filings decreased by 0.4% to 1,875 cases, dispositions also declined by 11.9% to 1,731 cases. The resulting effect of these factors was an increase in the year-end balance pending by 8.7% to 2,198 cases.



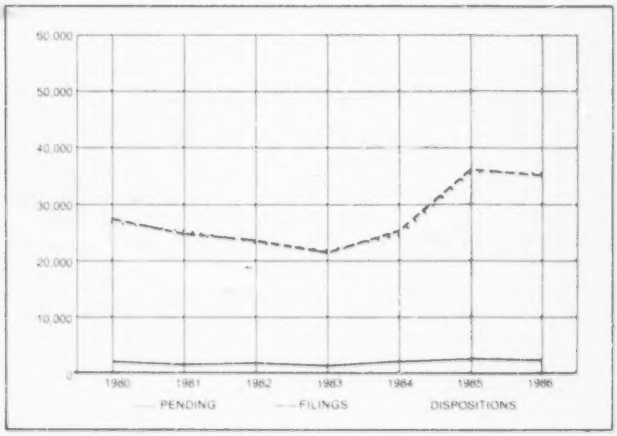
LANDLORD & TENANT CASES

Filings in landlord and tenant cases were at a level consistent with the immediately preceding year although there was a decline by 2.3% to 87,740 cases. Even though there was a slight reduction in the number of dispositions of 1.5% to 87,926 cases, dispositions exceeded filings and, therefore, the pending case load dropped by 2.8% to 6,508 cases.



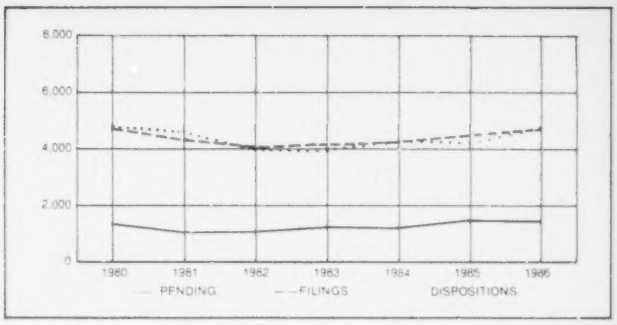
SMALL CLAIMS CASES

Small claims cases sustained the increased level of filings resulting from the change in the jurisdictional limit from $750 to $2,000 that occurred in November 1984. There were 35,197 cases filed, a slight decline of 2.4%, and a closely corresponding number of dispositions at 35,541 cases. The net result was a 13.8% reduction in the volume of pending cases to 2,153 cases.



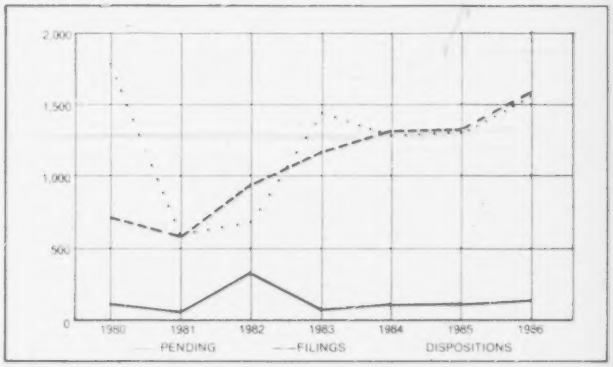
JUVENILE CASES

The number of juvenile case filings rose for the fourth consecutive year, registering 4,730 cases or an increase of 5.1%. There was, however, a rise of 12.1% in the number of dispositions, totaling 4,745 cases. The outcome was a slight reduction of 1.0% to 1,490 cases in the balance of cases pending.



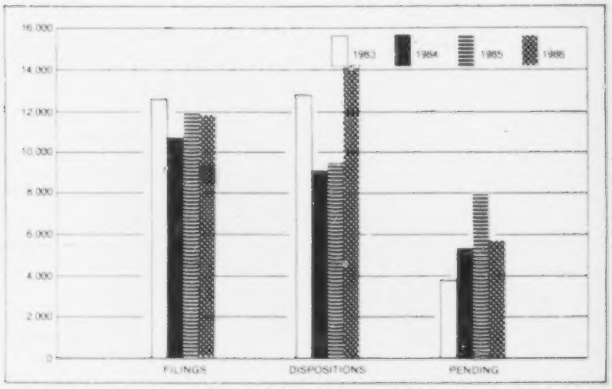
INTRAFAMILY CASES

The intrafamily case load continued a five-year upward trend in filings with an increase of 21.9% to 1,588 cases. Dispositions closely paralleled the number of cases filed, rising by 19.7% to 1,558 cases. However, the year closed with a sharp increase in the pending case load of 29.4% to 132 cases.



DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES

Domestic relations case filings remained at the level reported over the previous three years with 11,869 cases, just 0.8% less than last year. There was, however, a dramatic increase of 49.5% in the rate of dispositions to 14,068 cases. This occurred as a result of additional resources being allocated in response to an alarming 47.4% rise in the balance of matters pending at the conclusion of 1985. The effort to impact favorably upon this case load during 1986 resulted in a sharp decline of 27.7% to 5,749 cases remaining at year-end.



Note: Because a revised method of counting Domestic Relations cases was implemented in 1983, this chart displays information for only four years of case load activity. Figures reported prior to 1983 are not comparable to current figures.

EXHIBIT VII: JURY MANAGEMENT

As the comparative statistics in these three charts indicate, Superior Court juror usage has remained at relatively high levels from 1980 through 1986. Factors such as the size of the court, the average length of trials and the complexity of the cases all impact upon the conformance of a court to the suggested national standards. These criteria serve as excellent indicators of a system's general performance. Through continuing statistical analysis and controlled experimentation, the Court intends to further improve the efficiency and integrity of our jury system.

PETIT JUROR UTILIZATION

	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		**1986**	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average	**Total**	**Daily Average**
Number of Days Jurors Reported	244	—	241	—	241	—	243	—	242	—	241	—	**243**	**—**
Number of Jurors Serving	78,102	320	76,810	319	80,107	332	86,542	356	86,683	358	122,085	507	**111,801**	**460**
Number of Panel Requests	1,845	7.6	1,561	6.5	1,740	7.2	1,481	6.1	1,412	5.8	1,893	7.9	**1,529**	**6.3**
Number of Jurors Sent to Voir Dire	60,388	247	54,427	256	58,717	244	53,373	220	51,083	211	71,718	298	**59,768**	**246**
Number of Carryovers	41,598	170	40,577	168	45,152	187	50,574	208	50,698	209	61,298	254	**52,328**	**215**
Number Selected/Serving on Panels	19,612	80	17,292	72	19,461	81	17,933	74	17,708	73	23,509	98	**18,491**	**76**
Number of Times Judges Waited for Panels	555	—	326	—	556	—	390	—	541	—	131	—	**163**	**—**

JUROR UTILIZATION MEASURES

Measure	National Standard	Superior Court of District of Columbia						
		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**
Voir Dire Attendance	Greater than 100%	165%	150%	168%	148%	142%	118%	**100%**
Sworn Jurors	Greater than 50%	54%	48%	56%	50%	49%	39%	**31%**
Overcall	Less than 20%	12%	13%	11%	15%	16%	22%	**25%**
Panel Calls Per Day	Greater than 3	7.6	6.5	7.2	6.1	5.8	7.9	**6.3**
Zero Panel Call Days	Less than 10%[a]	1.2%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	**1.6%**

[a]No panel calls on less than 10% of the days

PANEL UTILIZATION

Type of Case	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		**1986**	
	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]	Panels Sent	Trials Held[a]	**Panels Sent**	**Trials Held[a]**
Felony	511	508	606	599	539	551	594	618	576	630	768	718	**719**	**668**
Misdemeanor	1,101	911	703	667	933	838	631	597	603	660	913	910	**578**	**577**
Civil	233	173	250	152	271	195	256	160	233	169	211	143	**232**	**149**
Total	1,845	1,592	1,559	1,418	1,743	1,584	1,481	1,375	1,412	1,459	1,892	1,771	**1,529**	**1,414**

[a]Represents defendants

SUPERIOR COURT
CLERK OF THE COURT

Frederick B. Beane, Jr.[1]
Clerk of the Court

Roy S. Wynn, Jr.[2,3]
Deputy Clerk of the Court
Director, Special Operations Division

The Clerk of the Superior Court has responsibility for the management of the day-to-day operations of the judicial support units which include the Civil, Criminal, Family, Probate, and Special Operations Divisions as well as the Attorney Advisor, Auditor-Master, and Marriage Bureau. The judicial support functions involve maintaining and securing all court records, dockets, and evidence; scheduling cases and preparing daily calendars; providing courtroom support; providing legal research and administrative support to the Court Rules Committee and its several Advisory Committees; administering juror services; auditing matters before the Court as prescribed by statute and/or upon referral by the Court; issuing marriage licenses and performing marriages.

[1] Appointed Clerk of the Court: June 10, 1986.

[2] Served as Acting Clerk of the Court: December 7, 1985 – June 9, 1986.

[3] Appointed Deputy Clerk of the Court and Director, Special Operations Division: December 7, 1986.

SUPERIOR COURT
STATISTICS

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TABLE 11
SUMMARY OF COURT ACTIVITY FOR 1986

	Balance Pending January 1	Cases Filed January 1 through December 31	Cases Reactivated and Reinstated	Cases Available for Disposition	Cases Disposed of January 1 through December 31	Balance Pending December 31	% Change in Balance Pending 1985 - 1986
Criminal Division							
Felony Indictments	2,356	7,735	885	10,976	8,531	2,445	3.8
Felony Preindictments	243	12,568	155	12,966	12,571	395	62.6
U.S. Misdemeanors	3,169	16,213	3,186	22,568	20,073	2,495	– 21.3
D.C. Misdemeanors	464	4,430	543	5,437	4,977	460	– 0.9
Special Proceedings	48	2,201	13	2,262	2,242	20	– 58.3
Traffic	1,900	12,585	5,699	20,184	18,169	2,015	6.1
Total	8,180	55,732	10,481	74,393	66,563	7,830	– 4.3
Civil Division							
Civil Actions[a]	5,767	4,045	133	9,945	3,775	6,170	7.0
Landlord and Tenant	6,694	85,139	2,601	94,434	87,926	6,508	– 2.8
Small Claims	2,497	35,155	42	37,694	35,541	2,153	– 13.8
Total	14,958	124,339	2,776	142,073	127,242	14,831	– 0.8
Family Division							
Juvenile	1,505	4,690	40	6,235	4,745	1,490	– 1.0
Intrafamily	102	1,250	338	1,690	1,558	132	29.4
Neglect	242	494	5,696	6,432	6,137	295	21.9
Domestic Relations[b]	7,948	8,088	3,781	19,817	14,068	5,749	– 27.7
Mental Health	272	2,104	—	2,376	1,907	469	72.4
Mental Retardation[c]	130	21	1,704	1,855	1,746	109	– 16.2
Total	10,199	16,647	11,559	38,405	30,161	8,244	– 19.2
Tax Office							
Criminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil	217	160	1	378	140	238	9.7
Total	217	160	1	378	140	238	9.7
Auditor-Master	107	77	—	184	82	102	– 4.7
Probate	7,557	3,283	—	10,840	3,442	7,398	– 2.1
Grand Total	41,218	200,238	24,817	266,273	227,630	38,643	– 6.2

	Case Load January 1	Cases Assigned January 1 through December 31	Total Case Load	Cases Removed January 1 through December 31	Case Load December 31	% Change in Case Load 1985 - 1986
Social Services Division						
Adult Services	12,172	10,661	22,833	10,127	12,706	4.4
Intrafamily Services	182	98	280	90	190	4.4
Juvenile Services	799	1,126	1,925	917	1,008	26.2
Diversion:						
Community Services	214	905	1,119	843	276	29.0
Monitored Cases	13	11	24	17	7	– 46.2
Total	13,380	12,801	26,181	11,994	14,187	6.0

[a] Civil Actions filing figure reflects only those cases that have been joined and placed on the ready calendar (at issue).

[b] Active cases, i.e., cases with a hearing pending.

[c] The Court retains jurisdiction over all mental retardation cases until (1) a mentally retarded individual dies, (2) there is a voluntary request for discharge, (3) a parent or guardian requests discharge, or (4) the Mental Retardation Commission dismisses the petition. Consequently, the number of dispositions is not an accurate reflection of the work load of the Mental Retardation Branch.

EXHIBIT VIII

MAJOR CASE ACTIVITY
JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1986

Case Type	Cases Pending January 1	Filings and Reinstatements	Dispositions	Cases Pending December 31	Percent Change 1985-1986
U.S. Misdemeanors	3,169	19,399	20,073	2,495	– 21.3
Felony Indictments	2,356	8,620	8,531	2,445	3.8
Civil Actions	5,767	4,178	3,775	6,170	7.0
Juvenile	1,505	4,730	4,745	1,490	– 1.0
Divorce	2,712	3,144	2,796	3,060	12.8
Support	3,237	4,315	5,381	2,171	– 32.9
TOTAL	18,746	44,386	45,301	17,831	– 4.9

TABLE 12
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF NEW CASE FILINGS

Division	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**	%Change 1985-1986
Criminal Division								
Felony Indictments	3,138	3,631	3,934	4,161	5,261	6,160	**7,735**	25.6
Felony Preindictments	6,994	7,319	7,078	7,066	8,736	9,727	**12,568**	29.2
U.S. Misdemeanors	13,813	15,578	16,179	17,343	16,169	19,443	**16,213**	– 16.6
D.C. Misdemeanors	3,475	3,813	4,244	4,467	4,519	5,081	**4,430**	– 12.8
Special Proceedings	1,847	1,899	2,154	1,873	1,856	2,213	**2,201**	– 0.5
Traffic	9,410	8,413	8,348	10,297	11,606	12,440	**12,585**	1.2
Total	38,677	40,653	41,937	45,207	48,147	55,064	**55,732**	1.2
Civil Division								
Civil Actions	17,705	18,587	16,569	15,486	14,443	9,475	**10,899**	15.0
Landlord & Tenant	104,792	101,825	89,694	84,222	84,817	87,767	**85,139**	– 3.0
Small Claims	24,957	23,364	22,594	21,142	24,741	35,719	**35,155**	– 1.6
Total	147,454	143,776	128,857	120,850	124,001	132,961	**131,193**	– 1.3
Family Division								
Juvenile	4,731	4,323	4,012	4,129	4,264	4,492	**4,690**	4.4
Intrafamily	724	581	800	975	1,094	1,124	**1,250**	11.2
Neglect	590	436	432	470	492	456	**494**	8.3
Domestic Relations	7,888	8,733	8,143	8,487	6,059	8,270	**8,413**	1.7
Mental Health	—	823	1,527	1,596	1,646	1,560	**2,104**	34.9
Mental Retardation	—	283	712	26	40	73	**21**	– 71.2
Total	13,933	15,179	15,626	15,683	13,595	15,975	**16,972**	6.2
Tax Office								
Criminal Tax Cases	6[a]	8	5	—	—	—	**—**	—
Civil Tax Cases	201	77	94	135	166	207	**160**	– 22.7
Total	207[a]	85	99	135	166	207	**160**	– 22.7
Auditor-Master	1,679	436	130	116	66	81	**77**	– 4.9
Probate Division	2,885[b]	2,970[b]	2,849	2,829	3,014	3,296	**3,283**	– 0.4
Grand Total	204,835	203,099	189,498	184,820	188,989	207,584	**207,417**	– 0.1
Monthly Average of New Cases	17,070	16,925	15,792	15,402	15,749	17,299	**17,285**	– 0.1

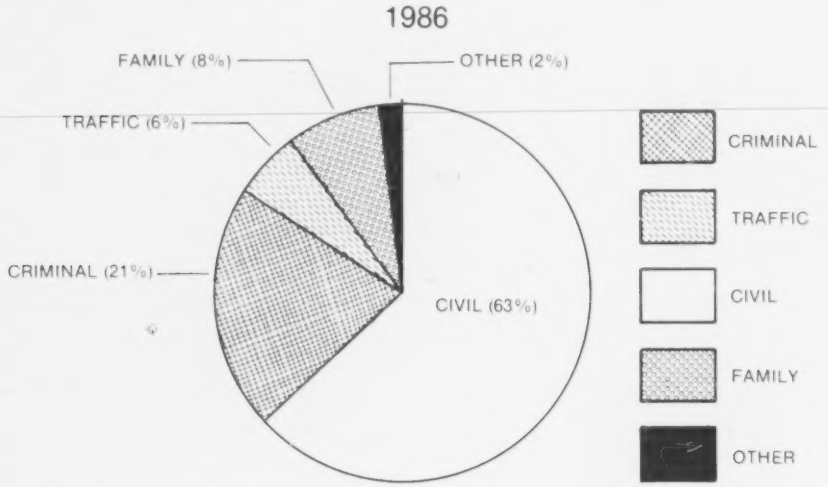
[a] Statistics for criminal tax cases reflect a change in method of counting cases.

[b] Figures reflect an adjustment of – 303 cases for 1980 and – 816 cases for 1981.

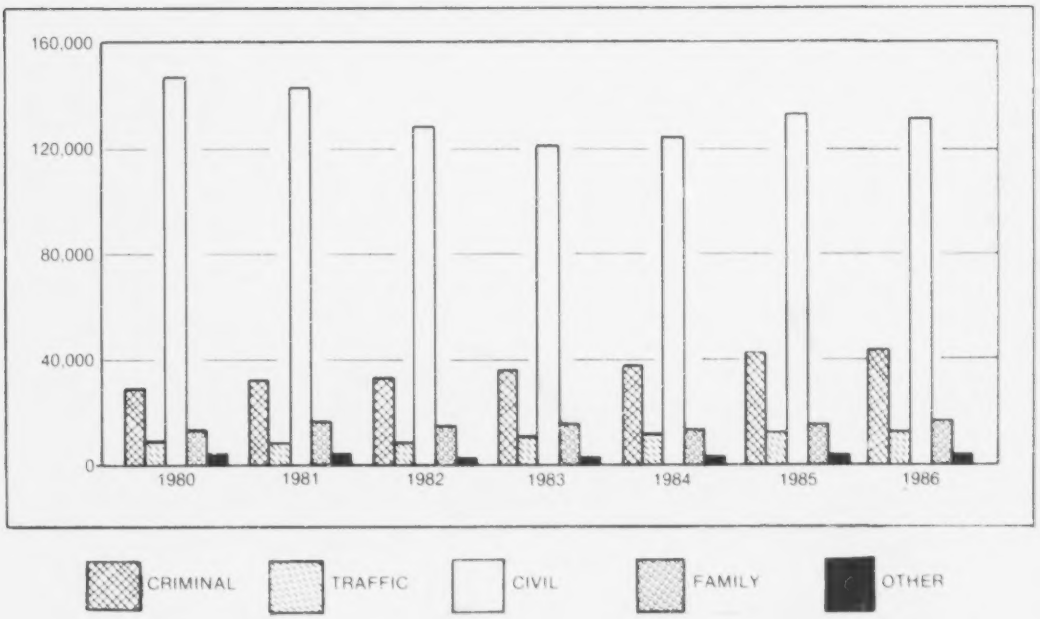
EXHIBIT IX: NEW CASE FILINGS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**
CRIMINAL	29,267	32,240	33,589	34,910	36,541	42,624	**43,147**
TRAFFIC	9,410	8,413	8,348	10,297	11,606	12,440	**12,585**
CIVIL	147,454	143,776	128,857	120,850	124,001	132,961	**131,193**
FAMILY	13,933	15,179	15,626	15,683	13,595	15,975	**16,972**
OTHER	4,771*	3,491*	3,078	3,080	3,246	3,584	**3,520**

*Figures reflect an adjustment of –303 cases for 1980 and –816 cases for 1981.



COMPARATIVE FILINGS 1980 - 1986



SUPERIOR COURT
CRIMINAL DIVISION

Robert A. Shuker[1]
Presiding Judge

Reggie B. Walton[2]
Deputy Presiding Judge

Carolyn R. Davenport[3]
Chief Deputy Clerk

The Criminal Division is comprised of four major branches: Felony Branch; Serious Misdemeanor Branch; D.C. and Traffic Branch; and, Special Proceedings Branch.

It is the primary responsiblity of this Division to process matters which are in violation of the United States Code, the District of Columbia Code, municipal and traffic regulations. Prosecution is by the United States Attorney or the District of Columbia Corporation Counsel. Administrative and clerical support functions are performed by the Criminal Division, including: providing direct courtroom support staff for judges assigned to hear criminal matters; coordinating the assignment of cases to judges; and filing, calendaring, and recordkeeping.

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[1]Designated Presiding Judge: July 1, 1986.

[2]Designated Deputy Presiding Judge: July 1, 1986.

[3]Appointed Chief Deputy Clerk: December 1, 1986.

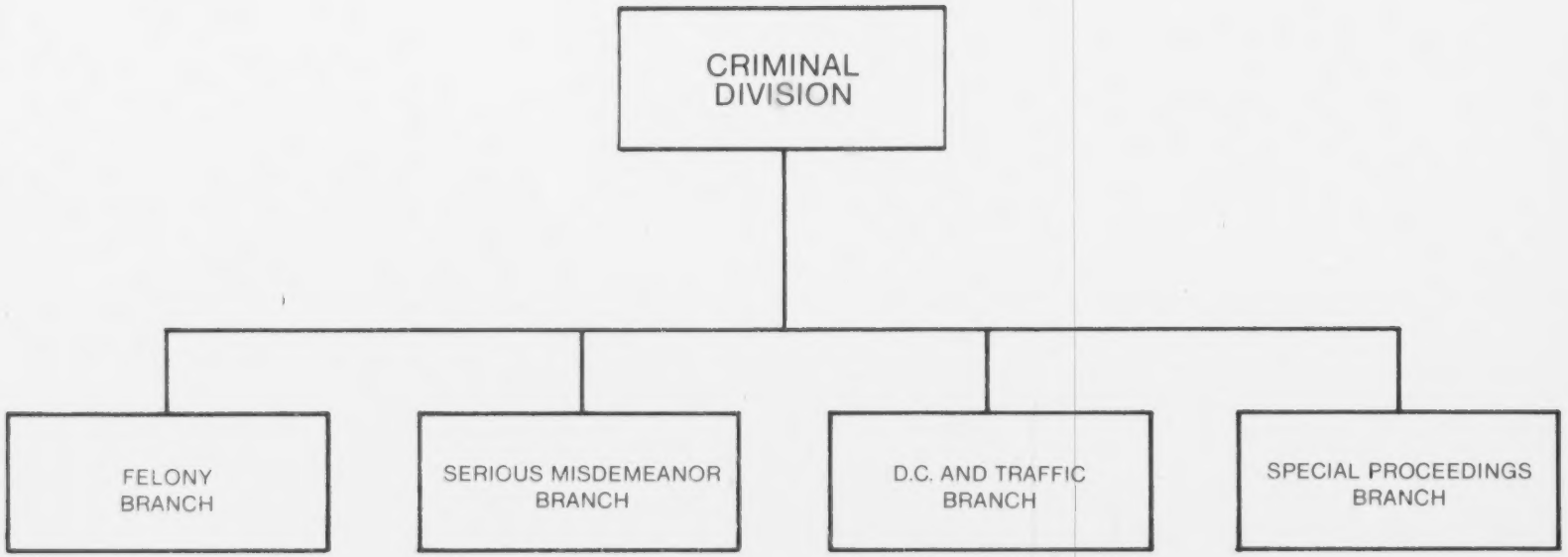
CRIMINAL DIVISION
FELONY BRANCH
SERIOUS MISDEMEANOR BRANCH
D.C. AND TRAFFIC BRANCH
SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS BRANCH

TABLE 13
SUMMARY OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY 1986

	Branch				Total
	Felony	U.S. Misdemeanor	Traffic	D.C. Misdemeanor	
Pending January 1	2,356	3,169	1,900	464	7,889
Filed	7,735	16,213	12,585	4,430	40,963
Reinstated	885	2,434	5,699	543	9,561
Transferred In	—	752	—	—	752
Total to be Disposed	10,976	22,568	20,184	5,437	59,165
Dispositions					
Prior to Adjudication					
No Papers	—	3,993	3,212	1,901	9,106
Nolle Prosequi	9	3,650	4,515	902	9,076
Other	3	8	5	3	19
Total	12	7,651	7,732	2,806	18,201
By Court					
Jury Trials	688	565	8	4	1,265
Court Trials	35	484	164	87	770
Pleas	5,589	6,708	3,115	348	15,760
Dismissed/DWP	1,115	1,738	138	72	3,063
Incompetent to Stand Trial	20	7	—	—	27
Security Forfeited	—	—	1,210	839	2,049
Other	4	16	—	—	20
Total	7,451	9,518	4,635	1,350	22,954
Placed on inactive Status					
Absconded	949	1,842	3,929	806	7,526
Mental Observation	37	30	5	15	87
Pretrial Diversion	—	1,032	1,623	—	2,655
Traffic School	—	—	245	—	245
Total	986	2,904	5,802	821	10,513
Transferred Out	82	—	—	—	82
Total Dispositions	8,531	20,073	18,169	4,977	51,750
Pending December 31	2,445	2,495	2,015	460	7,415

TABLE 14
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FELONY PREINDICTMENTS

	Defendants							%Change
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**	1985-1986
Pending January 1	194	136	226	248	143	226	**243**	7.5
Filed	6,994	7,319	7,078	7,066	8,736	9,727	**12,568**	29.2
Reinstated	52	48	62	59	101	113	**155**	37.2
Total to be Disposed	7,240	7,503	7,366	7,373	8,980	10,066	**12,966**	28.8
Dispositions								
Prior to Hearing								
No Papers	1,413	1,545	1,715	1,412	1,694	1,917	**2,223**	16.0
Nolle Prosequi	747	510	494	492	304	301	**360**	19.6
Dismissed	330	334	255	159	158	171	**343**	100.6
Informations/ Indictments[a]	—	—	—	—	1,749	1,869	**2,881**	54.1
Other	463	693	575	534	46	61	**38**	– 37.7
Total	2,953	3,082	3,039	2,597	3,951	4,319	**5,845**	35.3
By Court								
Held for Grand Jury	2,965	3,145	3,220	3,616	3,677	4,440	**5,136**	15.7
Waived to Grand Jury	808	691	449	580	612	464	**682**	47.0
No Probable Cause	71	58	90	122	171	207	**175**	– 15.5
Dismissed for Want of Prosecution[b]	68	89	199	173	92	137	**371**	170.8
Total	3,912	3,983	3,958	4,491	4,552	5,248	**6,364**	21.3
Placed on Inactive Status								
Absconded	177	136	117	133	164	178	**290**	62.9
Mental Observation	62	76	4	9	87	78	**72**	– 7.7
Total	239	212	121	142	251	256	**362**	41.4
Total Dispositions	7,104	7,277	7,118	7,230	8,754	9,823	**12,571**	28.0
Pending December 31	136	226	248	143	226	243	**395**	62.6

[a] Informations/Indictments were previously included in "Other".
[b] Dismissed for Want of Prosecution was previously included in Dispositions Prior to Hearing.

TABLE 15
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL JURY TRIALS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**	%Change 1985-1986
Felony	508	599	551	618	630	910	**688**	– 24.4
U.S. Misdemeanor	857	605	794	568	645	694	**565**	– 18.6
D.C. Misdemeanor	4	13	7	6	8	5	**4**	– 20.0
Traffic	50	49	37	23	7	19	**8**	– 57.9
Total	1,419	1,266	1,389	1,215	1,290	1,628	**1,265**	– 22.3

TABLE 16
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL COURT TRIALS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**	%Change 1985-1986
Felony	41	47	32	58	53	48	**35**	– 27.1
U.S. Misdemeanor	302	229	165	306	490	571	**484**	– 15.2
D.C. Misdemeanor	115	91	119	58	65	70	**87**	24.3
Traffic	123	81	84	116	117	170	**164**	– 3.5
Total	581	448	400	538	725	859	**770**	– 10.4

TABLE 17
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL PLEAS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**	%Change 1985-1986
Felony	1,970	2,455	2,426	2,765	3,409	4,377	**5,589**	27.7
U.S. Misdemeanor	5,242	5,283	6,126	7,167	6,573	7,454	**6,708**	– 10.0
D.C. Misdemeanor	443	392	352	298	178	400	**348**	– 13.0
Traffic	3,408	3,087	2,827	3,065	3,037	3,165	**3,115**	– 1.6
Total	11,063	11,217	11,731	13,295	13,197	15,396	**15,760**	2.4

EXHIBIT X: CRIMINAL JURY TRIALS

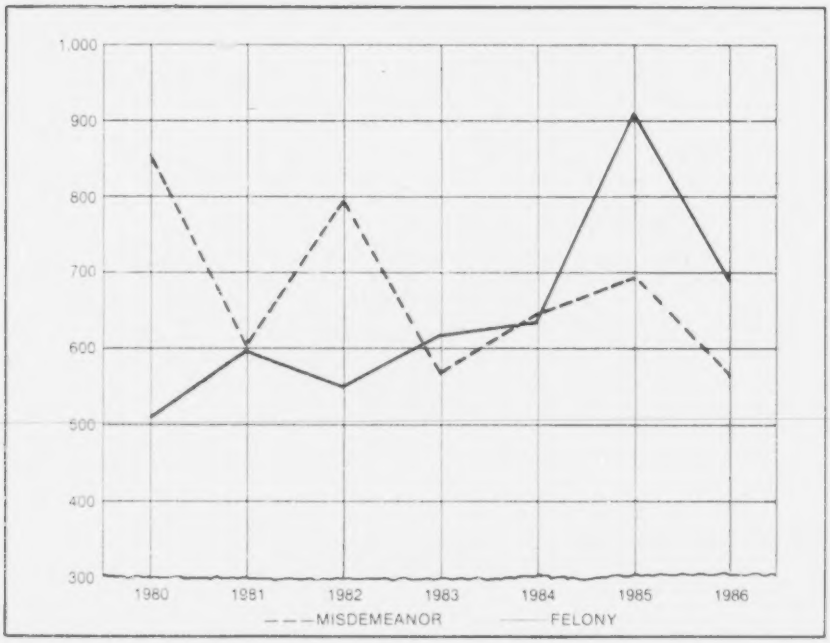

EXHIBIT XI: CRIMINAL COURT TRIALS

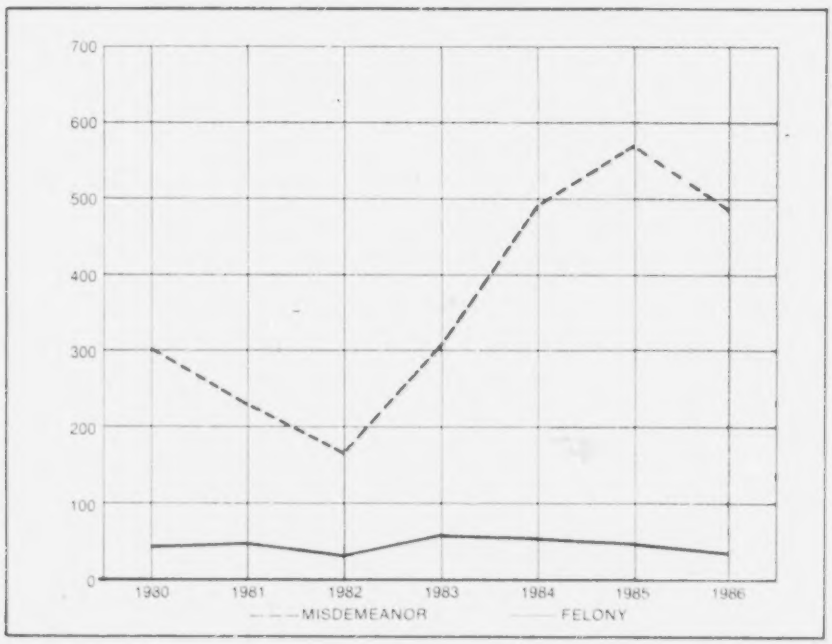

EXHIBIT XII: CRIMINAL PLEAS

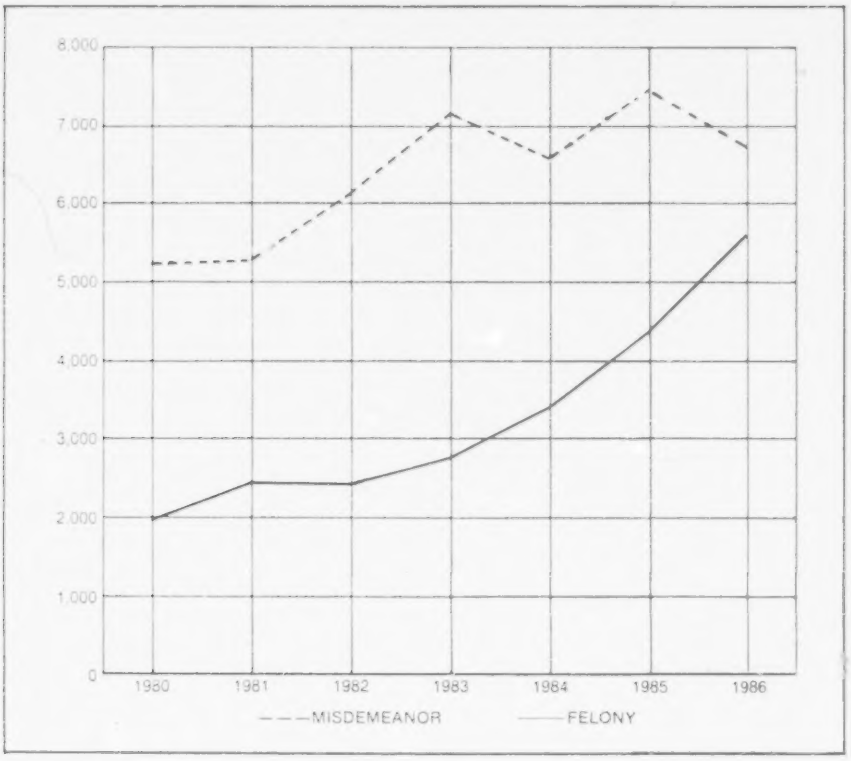

TABLE 18
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS ACTIVITY

	Defendants							%Change
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**	1985-1986
Pending January 1	42	39	45	44	40	50	**48**	-4.0
Filed	1,847	1,899	2,154	1,873	1,856	2,213	**2,201**	-0.5
Reinstated	1	9	13	13	29	16	**13**	-18.8
Total to be Disposed	1,890	1,947	2,212	1,930	1,925	2,279	**2,262**	-0.7
Dispositions								
Prior to Adjudication	853	975	1,227	1,186	1,136	1,190	**1,332**	11.9
By Court	998	927	941	704	739	1,041	**910**	-12.6
Total Dispositions	1,851	1,902	2,168	1,890	1,875	2,231	**2,242**	0.5
Pending December 31	39	45	44	40	50	48	**20**	-58.3

SUPERIOR COURT
CIVIL DIVISION

William C. Gardner
Presiding Judge

Paul R. Webber III[1]
Deputy Presiding Judge

Thomas A. Hammond, Jr.
Chief Deputy Clerk

The Civil Division of the Superior Court has jurisdiction over any civil action at law or in equity (excluding family matters) brought in the District of Columbia except where jurisdiction is exclusively vested in the federal court.

The Civil Actions Branch is responsible for the management of all civil actions where the amount in controversy exceeds $2,000 as well as landlord and tenant cases. All motions which are filed in civil actions cases are processed by the Civil Motions Branch, while caseflow management and the calendaring of all civil actions cases are within the purview of the Civil Assignment Branch. The Small Claims Branch oversees the processing and adjudication of all cases where the amount in controversy is $2,000 or less, and provides a forum for *pro se* litigants. Courtroom staffing and operations are the responsibility of the Courtroom Support Branch.

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[1]Designated Deputy Presiding Judge: July 1, 1986.

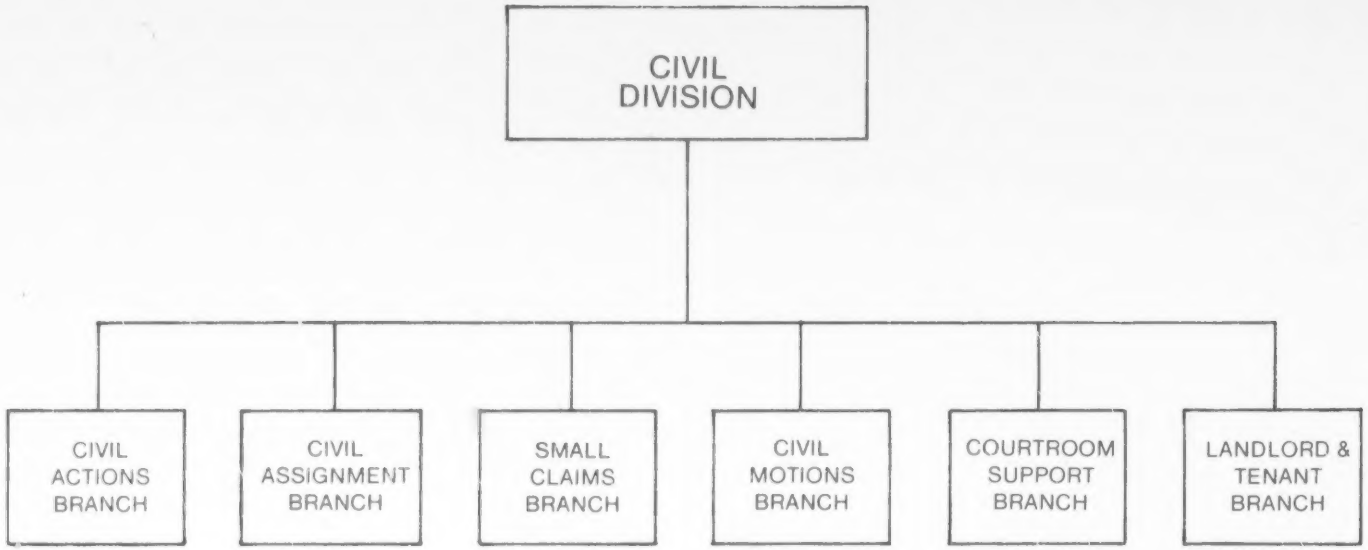

CIVIL
DIVISION
CIVIL
ACTIONS
BRANCH
CIVIL
ASSIGNMENT
BRANCH
SMALL
CLAIMS
BRANCH
CIVIL
MOTIONS
BRANCH
COURTROOM
SUPPORT
BRANCH
LANDLORD &
TENANT
BRANCH

TABLE 19
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CIVIL JURY CALENDAR ACTIVITY

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**	%Change 1985-1986
Cases Pending on Trial Calendar January 1	3,850	4,197	4,350	4,322	4,465	3,863	**3,745**	– 3.1
New and Reinstated Cases Placed on Trial Calendar	3,828	3,379	3,362	2,763	2,465	2,170	**2,303**	6.1
Less Jury Trials Waived	44	35	—	57	34	21	**32**	52.4
Total Cases on Trial Calendar	7,634	7,541	7,712	7,028	6,896	6,012	**6,016**	0.1
Dispositions	3,437	3,191	3,390	2,563	3,033	2,267	**2,044**	– 9.8
Cases Pending on Trial Calendar December 31	4,197	4,350	4,322	4,465	3,863	3,745	**3,972**	6.1

TABLE 20
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CIVIL NON-JURY CALENDAR ACTIVITY

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**	%Change 1985-1986
Cases Pending on Trial Calendar January 1	1,592	1,588	1,781	2,401	2,563	2,083	**2,022**	– 2.9
New and Reinstated Cases Placed on Trial Calendar	2,293	2,514	2,962	2,636	2,491	1,883	**1,875**	– 0.4
Waived from Jury Calendar	44	35	—	57	34	21	**32**	52.4
Total Cases on Trial Calendar	3,929	4,137	4,743	5,094	5,088	3,987	**3,929**	– 1.5
Dispositions	2,341	2,356	2,342	2,531	3,005	1,965	**1,731**	– 11.9
Cases Pending on Trial Calendar December 31	1,588	1,781	2,401	2,563	2,083	2,022	**2,198**	8.7

EXHIBIT XIII: TREND — CIVIL ACTIONS: JURY AND NON-JURY DISPOSITIONS OF CASES AT ISSUE

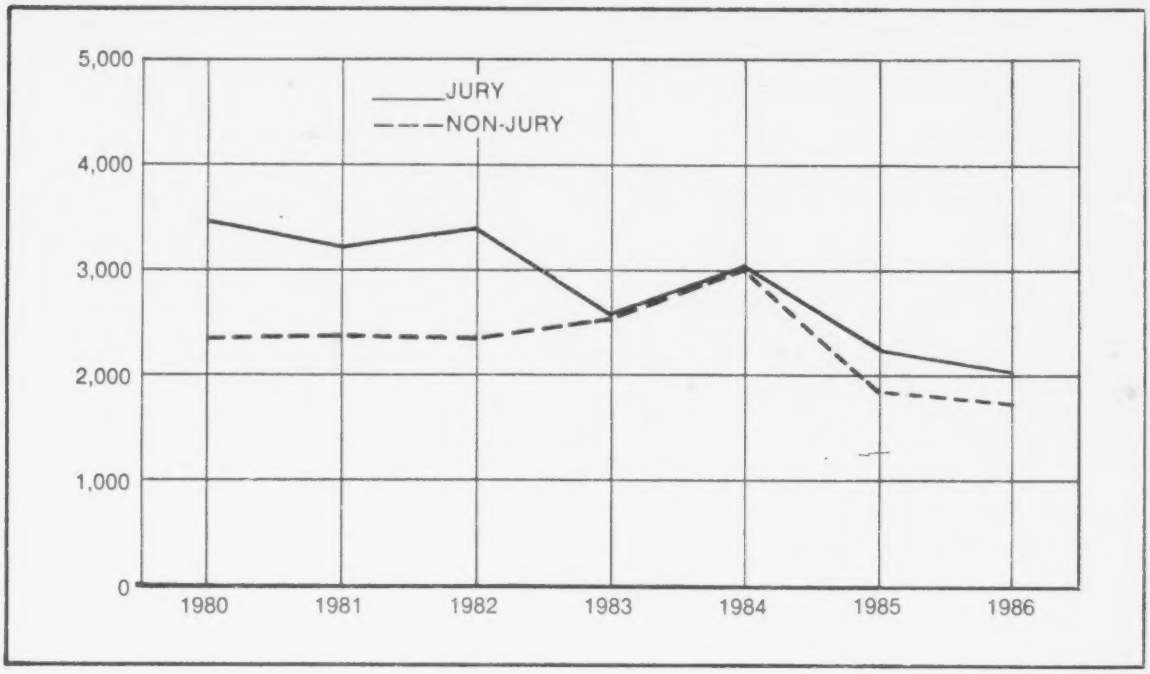


EXHIBIT XIV: TREND — CIVIL ACTIONS: JURY AND NON-JURY PENDING CASES AT ISSUE

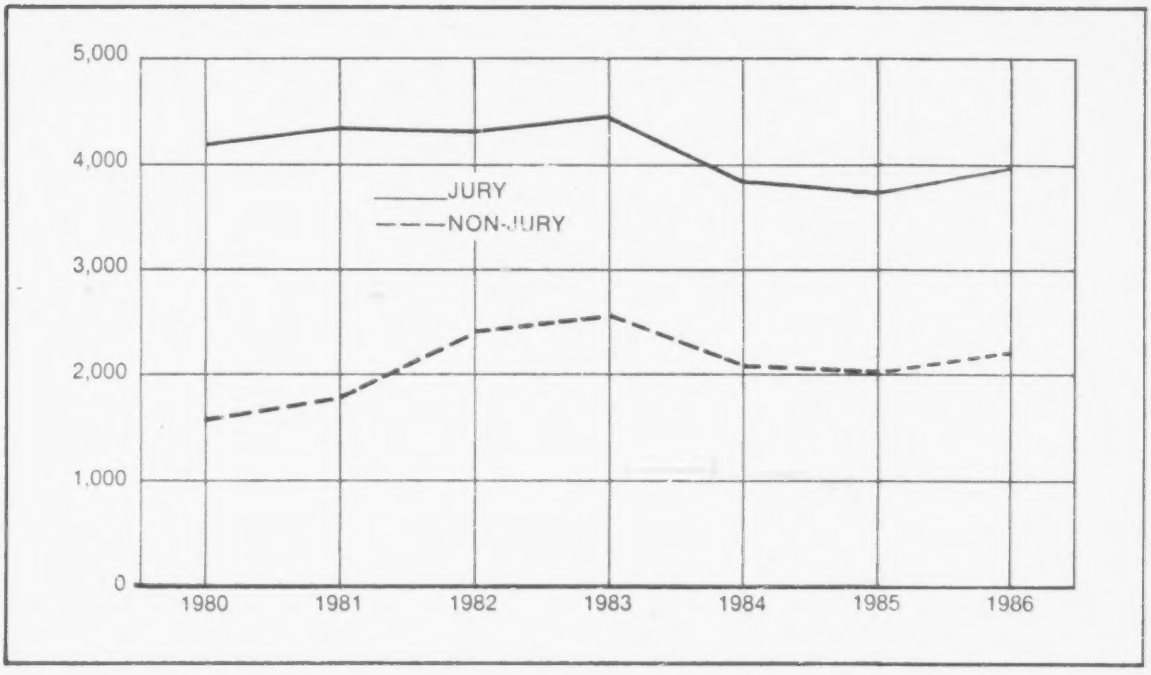
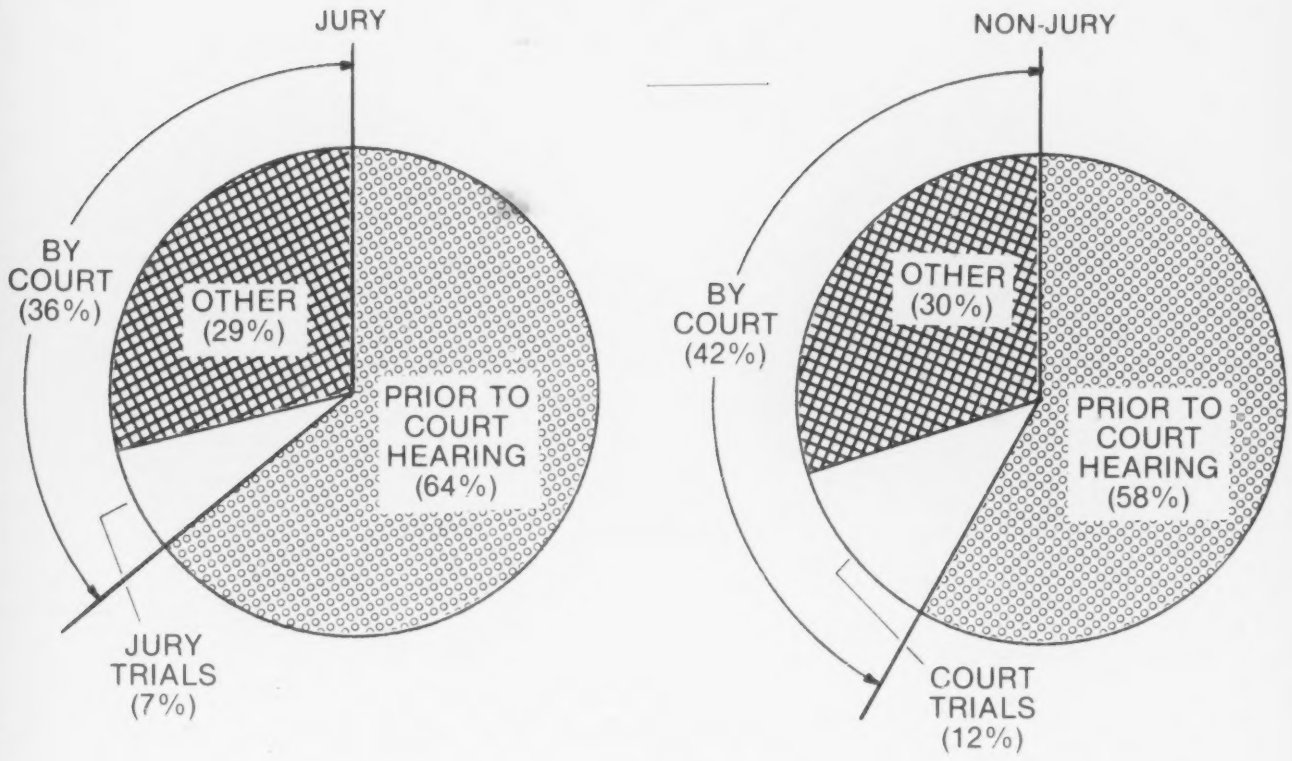


EXHIBIT XV: CIVIL JURY AND NON-JURY DISPOSITIONS 1986



Disposition of Cases at Issue	Jury	Non-Jury	Total	%
Prior to Court Hearing	1,309	1,010	2,319	61
Disposed of by Court				
Jury and Court Trials Held	147	201	348	
Consents	10	17	27	
Ex Parte	4	1	5	
Judgments	—	128	128	
Settlements at Pretrial or Trial Conference	426	116	542	
Dismissed for Want of Prosecution	11	10	21	
Summary Judgment Granted	53	99	152	
Motion to Dismiss Granted	51	36	87	
Motion for Judgment Granted	33	113	146	
Judgment on Pleadings	—	—	—	
Other	—	—	—	
Total	735	721	1,456	39
Total Dispositions	2,044	1,731	3,775	100

TABLE 21
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF MOTIONS ACTIONS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**	%Change 1985-1986
Motions and Oppositions Filed	16,545	20,980	19,727	17,656	16,626	15,096	**15,916**	5.4
Motions Hearings	1,480	2,005	2,258	2,539	1,612	1,425	**1,268**	– 11.0

TABLE 22
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF JUDGMENT ACTIONS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**	%Change 1985-1986
Default Judgments	4,629	4,324	6,167	3,621	3,848	1,929	**2,105**	9.1
Confession and Consent	472	382	670	558	460	149	**269**	80.5
Default Judgments, Rule 55-II	304	230	311	260	316	175	**142**	– 18.9
Judgments of Condemnation	520	542	741	615	571	356	**333**	– 6.5
Judgments, Rule 62-II	386	546	384	306	329	255	**235**	– 7.8
Total	6,311	6,024	8,273	5,360	5,524	2,864	**3,084**	7.7

TABLE 23
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT ACTIVITY

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**	%Change 1985-1986
Pending January 1	7,418	5,333	7,185	5,404	2,628	6,097	**6,694**	9.8
Filed	104,792	101,825	89,694	84,222	84,817	87,767	**85,139**	– 3.0
Reinstated	1,053	708	703	1,491	7,202	2,057	**2,601**	26.4
Total to be Disposed	113,263	107,866	97,582	91,117	94,647	95,921	**94,434**	– 1.6
Dispositions	107,930	100,681	92,178	88,489	86,810[a]	89,227	**87,926**	– 1.5
Pending December 31	5,333	7,185	5,404	2,628	6,097[a]	6,694	**6,508**	– 2.8

[a] This figure reflects an adjustment of 1,740 cases.

TABLE 24
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SMALL CLAIMS ACTIVITY

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**	%Change 1985-1986
Pending January 1	1,792	2,045	1,495	1,587	1,377	2,037	**2,497**	22.6
Filed	24,957	23,364	22,594	21,142	24,741	35,719	**35,155**	– 1.6
Reactivated/Reinstated	2,605	1,126	879	596	582	327	**42**	– 87.2
Total to be Disposed	29,354	26,895	24,968	23,325	26,700	38,083	**37,694**	– 1.0
Dispositions	26,949	25,400	23,381	21,948	24,663	35,586	**35,541**	– 0.1
Pending December 31	2,405	1,495	1,587	1,377	2,037	2,497	**2,153**	– 13.8
Cases filed by Individuals without Attorney (included above in cases filed)	5,003	5,306	5,561	5,261	5,038	7,814	**7,976**	2.1

SUPERIOR COURT
FAMILY DIVISION

Ricardo M. Urbina
Presiding Judge

Bruce S. Mencher[1]
Deputy Presiding Judge

H. Edward Ricks[2]
Chief Deputy Clerk

The responsibilities of the Family Division encompass a broad spectrum of family matters as evidenced by the diversity of the eight component branches: Courtroom Support Branch; Domestic Relations Branch; Intrafamily and Neglect Branch; Juvenile Branch; Family Assignment Branch; Mental Health Branch; Mental Retardation Branch; and, Office of Counsel for Child Abuse and Neglect.

The Chief Deputy Clerk's office furnishes technical assistance to the branches within the Division and provides information and management assistance to the Presiding Judge and Deputy Presiding Judge; assigns courtroom clerks; responds to public requests for information; monitors case loads and adjusts calendars to maximize dispositions; provides training to the staffs of judges assigned to the Division; designs and conducts research projects; and implements special projects.

In addition, the Family Division coordinates services with outside agencies such as the Department of Human Services, the Bureau of Paternity and Child Support Enforcement and the Office of the Corporation Counsel.

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[1]Designated Deputy Presiding Judge: July 1, 1986.
[2]Appointed Chief Deputy Clerk: September 1, 1986.

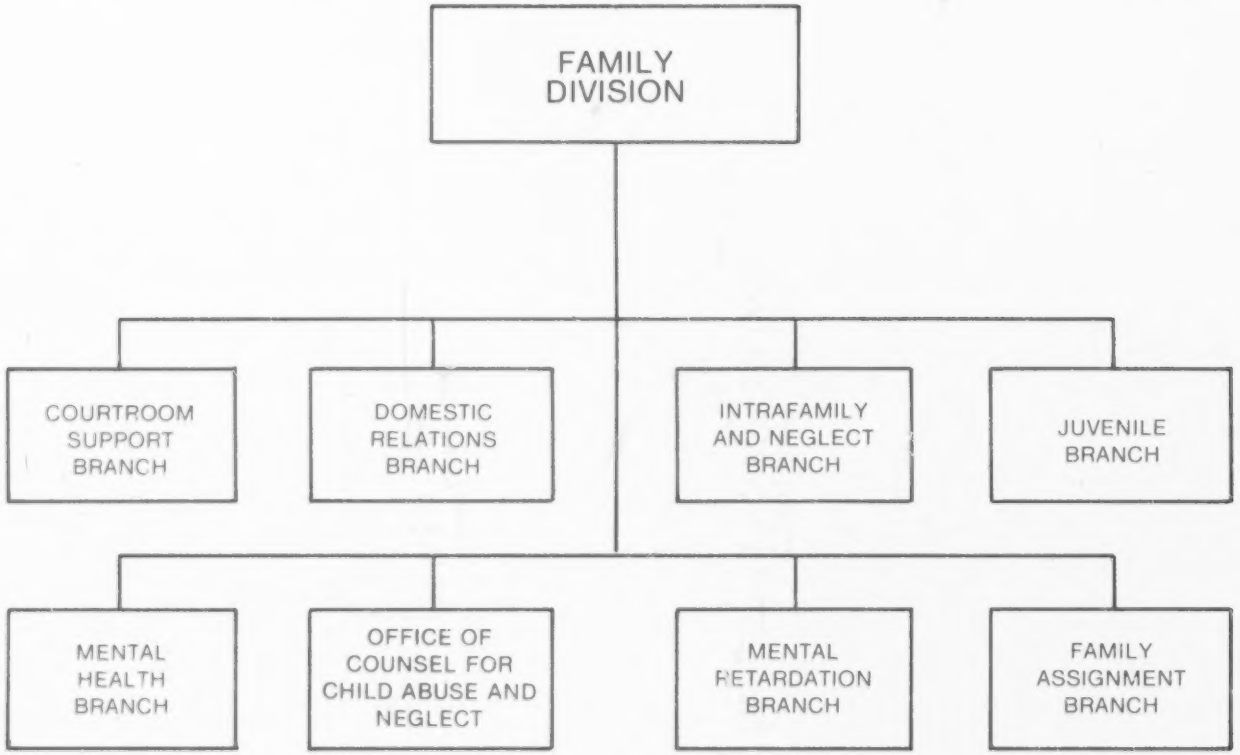

FAMILY DIVISION
COURTROOM SUPPORT BRANCH
DOMESTIC RELATIONS BRANCH
INTRAFAMILY AND NEGLECT BRANCH
JUVENILE BRANCH
MENTAL HEALTH BRANCH
OFFICE OF COUNSEL FOR CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT
MENTAL RETARDATION BRANCH
FAMILY ASSIGNMENT BRANCH

TABLE 25
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE CASE ACTIVITY

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**	%Change 1985-1986
Pending January 1	1,393	1,342	1,049	1,067	1,240	1,238	**1,505**	21.6
New Referrals								
Acts Against Persons	1,330	1,253	1,169	1,203	1,230	1,180	**896**	– 24.1
Acts Against Property	2,223	2,021	1,898	1,847	1,759	1,829	**1,868**	2.1
Acts Against Public Order	765	698	677	828	1,002	1,229	**1,698**	38.2
Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS)	203	146	80	76	106	64	**37**	– 42.2
Interstate Compact (ISC)	210	205	188	175	167	190	**191**	0.5
Total	4,731	4,323	4,012	4,129	4,264	4,492	**4,690**	4.4
Reinstated	8	6	4	6	—	8	**40**	400.0
Total to be Disposed	6,132	5,671	5,065	5,202	5,504	5,738	**6,235**	8.7
Dispositions								
Not Petitioned	1,486	1,341	1,188	1,207	1,131	1,294	**1,169**	– 9.7
Committed to SSA	404	316	447	385	501	497	**500**	0.6
Consent Decree	317	396	267	276	356	284	**345**	21.5
Dismissed[a]	1,216	1,729	1,203	1,247	1,194	1,164	**1,536**	32.0
Disposed on Another Case	460	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Probation	863	836	852	725	832	803	**920**	14.6
Other[b]	44	4	41	122	252	191	**275**	44.0
Total Dispositions	4,790	4,622	3,998	3,962	4,266	4,233	**4,745**	12.1
Pending December 31	1,342	1,049	1,067	1,240	1,238	1,505	**1,490**	– 1.0
Delinquency	1,238	998	996	1,179	1,173	1,472	**1,460**	– 0.8
PINS and ISC	104	51	71	61	65	33	**30**	– 9.0

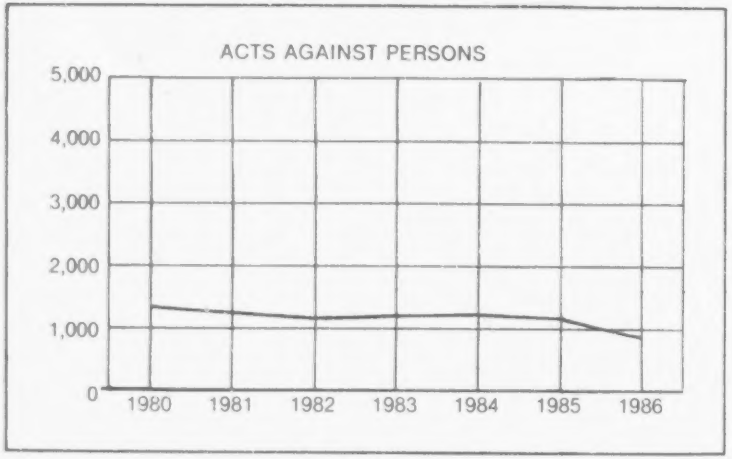
[a] Cases previously closed without a finding are now included as dismissed cases.

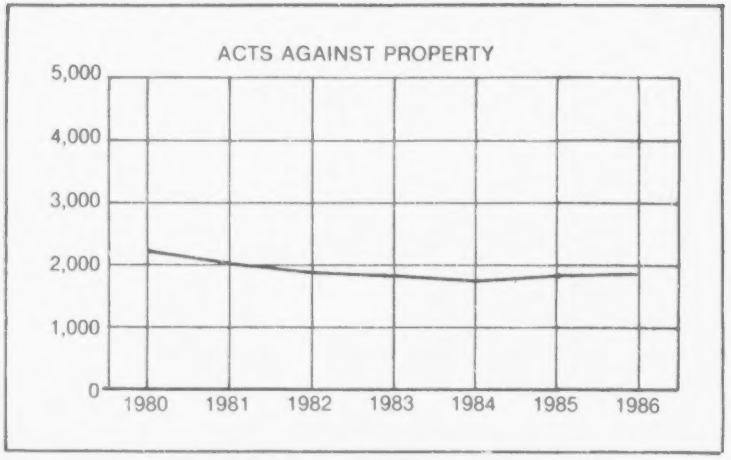
[b] Includes suspended commitments.

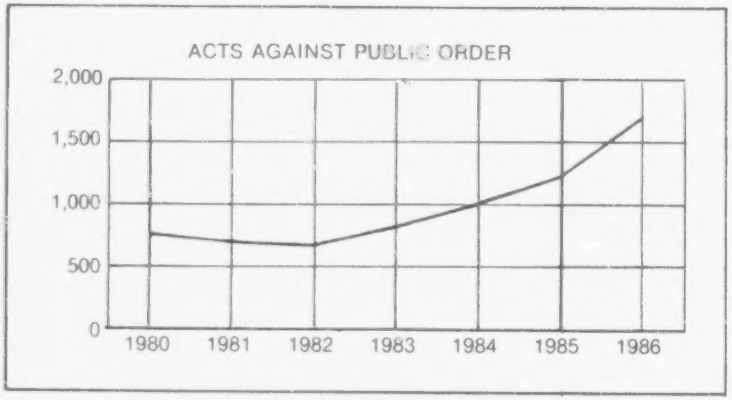
TABLE 26
SUMMARY OF DELINQUENCY AND PINS CASES
[BY SEX AND REASONS FOR REFERRAL]

	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	**Total**	**Boys**	**Girls**
	1980			1981			1982			1983			1984			1985			**1986**		
Acts Against Persons	1,330	1,184	146	1,253	1,093	160	1,169	1,052	117	1,203	1,065	138	1,230	1,073	157	1,180	1,028	152	**896**	**798**	**98**
Acts Against Property	2,223	2,010	213	2,021	1,901	120	1,898	1,752	146	1,847	1,744	103	1,759	1,652	107	1,829	1,690	139	**1,868**	**1,759**	**109**
Acts Against Public Order	765	675	90	698	602	96	677	544	133	828	701	127	1,002	890	112	1,229	1,130	99	**1,698**	**1,605**	**93**
PINS and ISC	413	168	245	351	166	185	268	142	126	251	135	116	273	140	133	254	140	114	**228**	**119**	**109**
Total	4,731	4,037	694	4,323	3,762	561	4,012	3,490	522	4,129	3,645	484	4,264	3,755	509	4,492	3,988	504	**4,690**	**4,281**	**409**
Ratio of Boys and Girls		85%	15%		87%	13%		87%	13%		88%	12%		88%	12%		89%	11%		**91%**	**9%**

EXHIBIT XVI: TREND OF JUVENILE REFERRALS







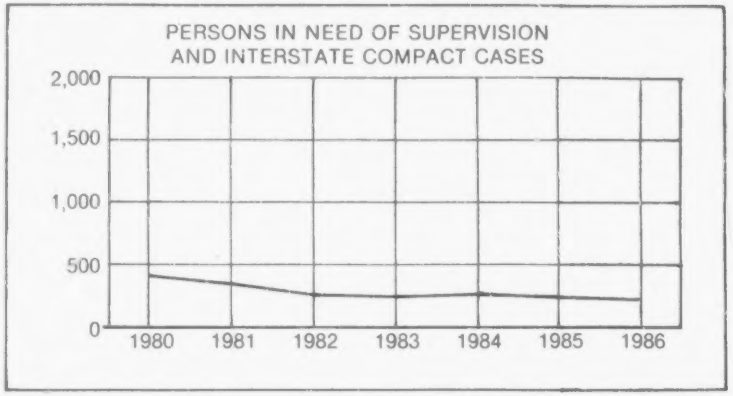


TABLE 27
JUVENILE REFERRALS [BY AGE]

1986

	Age										Total
	Under 9	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17 and Over	
Acts Against Persons	10	9	5	22	26	45	75	177	204	323	896
Assault:											
Aggravated	2	1	1	5	9	18	33	67	82	119	337
Simple	—	—	1	2	3	5	13	38	34	65	161
Homicide	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	4
Rape	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	2	6	6	18
Robbery:											
Armed	—	1	—	1	—	4	5	7	12	29	59
Force and Violence	5	4	2	6	8	11	15	42	43	69	205
Attempted	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	2	5	13
Other	3	2	1	6	3	6	9	16	23	30	99
Acts Against Property	12	6	7	16	23	77	179	377	465	706	1,868
Burglary I	1	—	—	1	1	4	6	17	12	20	62
Attempted Burglary I	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	8	5	18
Burglary II	3	2	2	5	1	13	25	47	42	53	193
Attempted Burglary II	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	9	3	6	23
Larceny:											
Grand	—	—	1	—	1	6	2	1	8	18	37
Petit	2	1	1	2	2	6	15	33	29	59	150
Unauthorized Use of Auto	6	—	—	1	8	25	90	209	299	433	1,071
Other	—	3	3	6	10	20	37	59	64	112	314
Acts Against Public Order	11	—	1	4	9	27	83	211	415	937	1,698
Possession of Marijuana	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	9	31	47
Narcotics:											
Sale/Possession	9	—	—	3	7	23	62	165	341	796	1,406
Other	2	—	1	1	2	3	20	41	65	110	245
PINS	2	—	—	1	—	5	7	11	7	4	37
Beyond Control	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	4	3	2	16
Runaway from Home	2	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	2	2	17
Truancy from School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4
Interstate Compact	4	—	—	—	4	6	22	30	51	74	191
Total	39	15	13	43	62	160	366	806	1,142	2,044	4,690

TABLE 28
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INTRAFAMILY AND NEGLECT ACTIVITY

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**	% Change 1985-1986
Total Intrafamily and Neglect[a]								
Pending January 1	1,286	266	197	430	252[b]	314	**344**	9.6
Filed	1,314	1,017	1,232	1,445	1,586	1,580	**1,744**	10.4
Reactivated Cases	—	—	6,168	5,698	5,634	5,867	**6,034**	2.8
Total to be Disposed	2,600	1,283	7,597	7,573	7,472	7,761	**8,122**	4.7
Dispositions[c]	2,334	1,086	7,167	7,346	7,158	7,417	**7,695**	3.7
Pending December 31	266	197	430	227	314	344	**427**	24.1
Intrafamily								
Pending January 1	1,152	86	60	327	100[b]	101	**102**	1.0
Filed	724	581	800	975	1,094	1,124	**1,250**	11.2
Reactivated Cases	—	—	128	212	192	179	**338**	88.8
Total to be Disposed	1,876	667	988	1,514	1,386	1,404	**1,690**	20.4
Dispositions	1,790[d]	607	661	1,439[e]	1,285	1,302	**1,558**	19.7
Pending December 31	86	60	327	75	101	102	**132**	29.4
Neglect								
Pending January 1	134	180	137	103	152	213	**242**	13.6
Filed								
Abused Child	194	164	149	173	180	160	**223**	39.4
Neglected Child[f]	395	271	283	297	312	296	**271**	– 8.4
Other	1	1	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Total	590	436	432	470	492	456	**494**	8.3
Reactivated Cases	—	—	6,040	5,486	5,442	5,688	**5,696**	0.1
Total to be Disposed	724	616	6,609	6,059	6,086	6,357	**6,432**	1.2
Dispositions								
Not Petitioned	56	54	27	50	29	44	**22**	– 50.0
Committed	255	225	200	191	204	189	**193**	2.1
Dismissed	86	87	72	43	51	45	**86**	91.1
Protective Supervision	145	109	164	136	145	149	**140**	– 6.0
Other	2	4	3	1	2	—	**—**	—
Reviews	—	—	6,040	5,486	5,442	5,688	**5,696**	0.1
Total	544[g]	479	6,506	5,907	5,873	6,115	**6,137**	0.4
Pending December 31	180	137	103	152	213	242	**295**	21.9

[a] Beginning with 1982 figures, a differentiation is made between active and inactive cases in Intrafamily and Neglect. In previous years, when reactivated cases were not reported, the Intrafamily pending case load was underrepresented.

[b] This figure reflects an adjustment of + 25 cases.

[c] Includes reviews held.

[d] Dispositions include 1,122 inactive cases formerly included in the pending balance.

[e] The high degree of activity is due to the administrative closure of 340 cases.

[f] In previous years, neglected children were categorized either as abandoned by parent, homeless, or without parental care.

[g] This figure reflects an adjustment of – 11 cases.

TABLE 29
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS ACTIVE CASE LOAD*

	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**	%Change 1985-1986
Total Domestic Relations						
Pending January 1	2,983	3,990	3,795	5,392	**7,948**	47.4
Filed	8,442	8,039	6,059	7,566	**8,088**	6.9
Reactivated	2,854	4,589	4,630	4,401	**3,781**	– 14.1
Disposed	10,289	12,823	9,092	9,411	**14,068**	49.5
Pending December 31	3,990	3,795	5,392	7,948	**5,749**	– 27.7
Divorce						
Pending January 1	1,391	1,435	2,133	2,406	**2,712**	12.7
Filed	3,309	3,051	2,964	2,870	**3,038**	5.9
Reactivated	280	266	93	95	**106**	11.6
Disposed	3,545	2,619	2,784	2,659	**2,796**	5.2
Pending December 31	1,435	2,133	2,406	2,712	**3,060**	12.8
Adoption						
Pending January 1	327	347	321	385	**340**	– 11.7
Filed	377	345	360	316	**290**	– 8.2
Reactivated	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	**n/a**	n/a
Disposed	357	371	296	361	**326**	– 9.7
Pending December 31	347	321	385	340	**304**	– 10.6
Paternity						
Pending January 1	609	937	40	553	**1,659**	200.0
Filed	2,414	1,634	1,214	1,705	**2,219**	30.1
Reactivated	1,331	1,696	1,915	2,180	**1,901**	– 12.8
Disposed	3,417	4,227	2,616	2,779	**5,565**	100.3
Pending December 31	937	40	553	1,659	**214**	– 87.1
Support						
Pending January 1	98	231	305	348	**674**	93.7
Filed	776	488	177	406	**202**	– 50.2
Reactivated	328	583	337	426	**345**	– 19.0
Disposed	971	997	471	506	**790**	56.1
Pending December 31	231	305	348	674	**431**	– 36.1
Reciprocal Support						
Pending January 1	558	1,040	996	1,700	**2,563**	50.8
Filed	1,566	2,521	1,344	2,269	**2,339**	3.1
Reactivated	915	2,044	2,285	1,700	**1,429**	– 15.9
Disposed	1,999	4,609	2,925	3,106	**4,591**	47.8
Pending December 31	1,040	996	1,700	2,563	**1,740**	– 32.1

*The Domestic Relations case load includes active cases only. Active cases are cases which are at issue (cases for which an answer has been filed) and cases reactivated for a review hearing.

TABLE 30
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF MENTAL HEALTH ACTIONS

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**	%Change 1985-1986
Trial by Jury	9	8	3	12	16	12	**18**	50.0
Trial by Court	6	2	10	18	15	16	**6**	– 62.5
Miscellaneous Mental Health Cases Filed	1,546	1,475	1,359	1,513	1,423	1,314	**1,895**	44.2
Hearings Held	827	745	750	485	522	587	**798**	35.9
Judicial Petitions Filed	910	823	708	687	766	825	**1,033**	25.2
Judicial Petitions Closed	906	849	664	722	709	750	**994**	32.5
Judicial Petitions Pending	122	96	140	105	162	237	**276**	16.5

TABLE 31
MENTAL RETARDATION ACTIVITY

	1983	1984	1985	**1986**	%Change 1985-1986
Total Mental Retardation Matters Pending January 1	867	166	128	**130**	1.6
Filed	26	40	73	**21**	– 71.2
Reactivated	2,003	1,939	1,751	**1,704**	– 2.7
Cases Available For Disposition	2,896	2,145	1,952	**1,855**	– 5.0
Dispositions					
Closed:					
Found Not Mentally Retarded	28	9	7	**17**	142.9
Deceased	8	2	—	**1**	—
Total	36	11	7	**18**	157.1
Cases Reviewed (Moved to Inactive Case Load)	2,694	2,006	1,815	**1,728**	– 4.8
Total Dispositions	2,730	2,017	1,822	**1,746**	– 4.2
Pending December 31	166	128	130	**109**	– 16.2

SUPERIOR COURT
PROBATE DIVISION

Iraline Green Barnes[1]
Presiding Judge

Virginia L. Riley[2]
Deputy Presiding Judge

Henry L. Rucker
Register of Wills and
Clerk of the Probate
Division

The Probate Division has the primary responsibility for fiduciary matters in the District of Columbia. Included in this responsibility are the appointment and supervision of: personal representatives for deceased persons; guardians of minors; conservators for adult incompetents; trustees; receivers for absentees and absconders; and, assignees for the benefit of creditors. The Clerk of the Probate Division performs the statutory duties of Register of Wills and is charged with protecting the rights of all persons who may be interested in the administration of a decedent's estate, whether as heirs, beneficiaries under wills, creditors or debtors. In addition, the Register of Wills has the duty of insuring that all disbursements and distributions of assets of the various kinds of estates made are in accordance with the District of Columbia Code and the Superior Court Rules.

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TABLE 32: Comparative Analysis of Probate Division Activity 83

[1]Presiding Judge for Probate Division and Tax Office.
[2]Designated Deputy Presiding Judge for Probate Division and Tax Office, July 1, 1986.

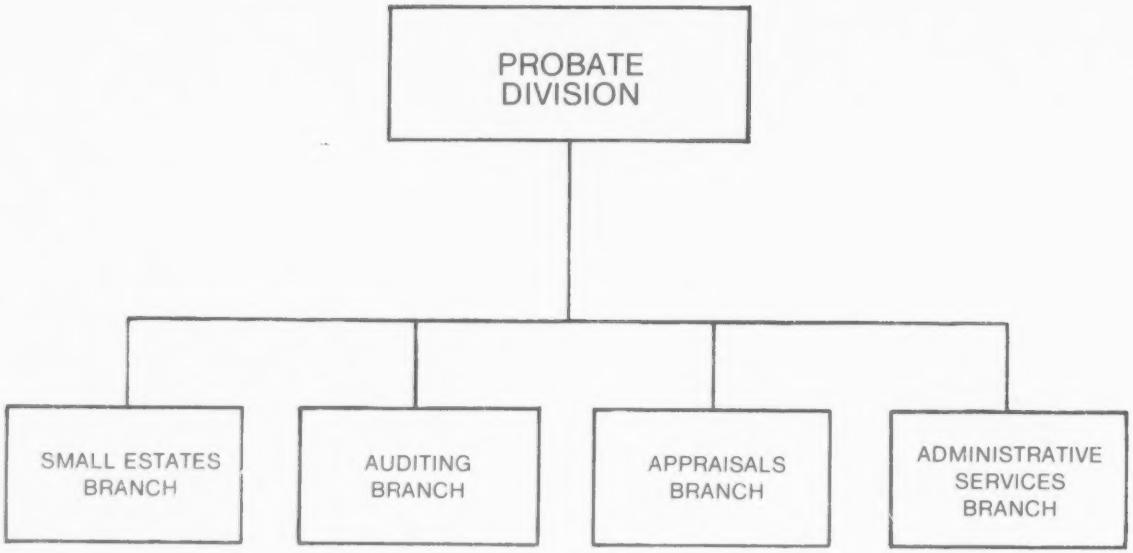
PROBATE
DIVISION
SMALL ESTATES
BRANCH
AUDITING
BRANCH
APPRAISALS
BRANCH
ADMINISTRATIVE
SERVICES
BRANCH

TABLE 32
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PROBATE DIVISION ACTIVITY

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**	%Change 1985-1986
Total Probate							
Pending January 1	4,348	5,612	6,185	6,349	6,864	**7,557**	10.1
Filed	2,970[a]	2,849	2,829	3,014	3,296	**3,283**	– 0.4
Transferred from Auditor-Master	474	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Disposed	2,180	2,276	2,665	2,499	2,603	**3,442**	32.2
Pending December 31	5,612	6,185	6,349	6,864	7,557	**7,398**	– 2.1
Estates of Decedents							
Formal Probate							
Pending January 1	2,197	2,740	3,139	3,119	3,404	**3,809**	11.9
Filed	1,763	1,543	1,501	1,613	1,777	**1,814**	2.1
Disposed	1,220	1,144	1,521	1,328	1,372	**2,047**	49.2
Pending December 31	2,740	3,139	3,119	3,404	3,809	**3,576**	– 6.1
Small Estates							
Pending January 1	66	145	178	175	250	**360**	44.0
Filed	816	909	918	986	1,122	**1,066**	– 5.0
Disposed	737	876	921	911	1,012	**1,059**	4.6
Pending December 31	145	178	175	250	360	**367**	1.9
Conservatorships							
Pending January 1	1,254	1,902	2,044	2,237	2,410	**2,608**	8.2
Filed	744[b]	272	305	309	302	**276**	– 8.6
Disposed	96	130	112	136	104	**157**	51.0
Pending December 31	1,902	2,044	2,237	2,410	2,608	**2,727**	4.6
Guardianships							
Pending January 1	831	825	824	818	800	**780**	– 2.5
Filed	121	125	105	106	95	**127**	33.7
Disposed	127	126	111	124	115	**179**	55.7
Pending December 31	825	824	818	800	780	**728**	– 6.7

[a] Figures reflect an adjustment of – 816 cases for 1981.

[b] Figure reflects 474 cases transferred from the Auditor-Master.

SUPERIOR COURT
SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIVISION

Roy S. Wynn, Jr.[1]
Deputy Clerk of the Court
Director, Special Operations Division

The Special Operations Division of the Superior Court is headed by the Deputy Clerk of the Court. This Division includes the Tax Office, the Appeals Coordinator's Office, the Juror Office, the Office of Interpreter Services, and the Superior Court Library. The Tax Office maintains official dockets and calendars, schedules and arranges hearings, and prepares and certifies records on appeal for tax cases. The timely processing of all cases on appeal, including the coordination, maintenance and distribution of filings, preparation of statistical reports, and coordination with the D.C. Court of Appeals, attorneys, and *pro se* litigants, is the responsibility of the Appeals Coordinator's Office. The administration of juror services through the Juror Office includes processing jurors on their first and last days of service, obtaining information from courtroom clerks on the size of panels needed by various judges, and randomly selecting and dispersing petit juror panels to those courtrooms. The Juror Office also selects and swears-in grand jurors, and maintains statistics on juror utilization. The Office of Interpreter Services provides Spanish, sign language and other language interpreters for court proceedings. This Office also acts as a resource center for parties seeking to contract for foreign language or sign language interpreters. The Superior Court Library administers an extensive collections program developed to ensure the availability of broad-based research materials and legal references. In addition, the Library maintains the Superior Court's "Opinion Digest," and subscribes to an automated research service to ensure rapid access to and retrieval of legal information.

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TABLE 33: Comparative Analysis of Tax Office Activity 87

[1]Appointed Deputy Clerk of the Court and Director, Special Operations Division: December 7, 1986.

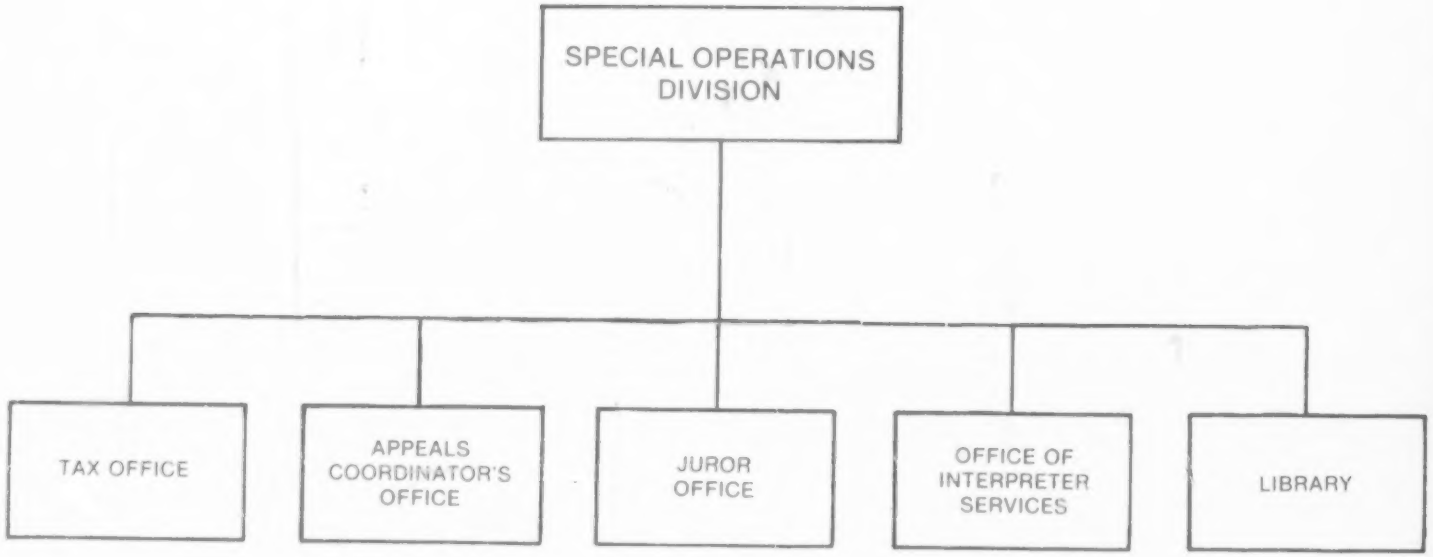
SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIVISION
TAX OFFICE
APPEALS COORDINATOR'S OFFICE
JUROR OFFICE
OFFICE OF INTERPRETER SERVICES
LIBRARY

TABLE 33
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TAX OFFICE ACTIVITY

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**	%Change 1985-1986
Criminal Tax Cases							
Pending January 1	5	4	4	—	—	—	—
Filed	8	5	—	—	—	—	—
Reinstated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total to be Disposed	13	9	4	—	—	—	—
Dispositions							
Nolle Prosequi	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dismissed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jury Trials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Court Trials	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleas	5	5	4	—	—	—	—
Bench Warrants Issued/Expired	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	9	5	4	—	—	—	—
Pending December 31	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Civil Tax Cases							
Pending January 1	433	398	376	429	176	**217**	23.3
Filed	77	94	135	166	203	**158**	– 22.2
Certified from Another Division	1	1	3	3	4	**3**	– 25.0
Reinstated	—	—	4	4	1	**—**	– 100.0
Total to be Disposed	511	493	518	602	384	**378**	– 1.6
Dispositions							
Dismissed/Withdrawn	61	45	20	329	49	**41**	– 16.3
Stipulations for Entry of Decision	33	59	63	70	84	**83**	– 1.2
Court Trials	5	3	3	15	18	**12**	– 33.3
Motions for Summary Judgment Granted	5	6	2	9	10	**4**	– 60.0
Judgments	9	4	1	3	3	**—**	– 100.0
Other	—	—	—	—	3	**—**	– 100.0
Total	113	117	89	426	167	**140**	– 16.2
Pending December 31	398	376	429	176	217	**238**	9.7

SUPERIOR COURT

AUDITOR-MASTER

John W. Follin
Auditor-Master

The Auditor-Master sits as a Master of the Court in civil matters for the conduct of hearings and submission of reports containing findings of fact and conclusions of law. Cases referred to the Auditor-Master may involve various probate matters, stating accounts of removed fiduciaries in probate and civil matters, assignment for benefit of creditors, accountings between parties in business (partnerships as well as corporations), accountings in trust matters, and determination of attorneys' fees and damages in construction suits.

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TABLE 34
AUDITOR-MASTER ACTIVITY

	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**	%Change 1985-1986
Pending January 1	60	93	120	101	**107**	5.9
Filed						
Orders of Reference	108	108	56	81	**74**	-8.6
Inventories	18	5	9	—	**1**	—
Other	4	3	1	—	**2**	—
Total	130	116	66	81	**77**	-4.9
Total to be Disposed	190	209	186	182	**184**	1.1
Dispositions						
Orders of Reference	81	83	75	75	**75**	0.0
Inventories	12	3	9	—	**1**	—
Other	4	3	1	—	**6**	—
Total	97	89	85	75	**82**	9.3
Pending December 31	93	120	101	107	**102**	-4.7

SUPERIOR COURT

SOCIAL SERVICES DIVISION

Alan M. Schuman
Director

The Social Services Division of the Superior Court, which serves as the probation system for the District of Columbia, is responsible for providing information and recommendations to assist the Court in making individualized decisions in all dispositional phases of the adjudication process. The Division provides court-supervised alternatives to incarceration for adults and juveniles, and offers supportive social services to those persons whose problems bring them within the purview of the Court. The Division, comprised of the Adult Supervision, Family, and Diagnostic and Information Resource Branches, offers specialized programs in the areas of adult and family services.

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TABLE 38: Analysis of Special Projects Activity	96
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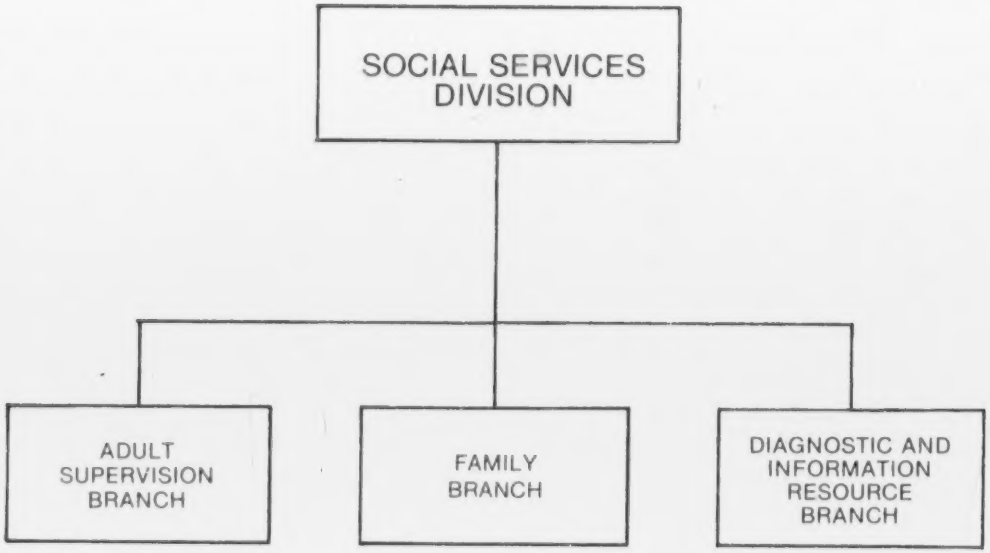
SOCIAL SERVICES DIVISION
ADULT SUPERVISION BRANCH
FAMILY BRANCH
DIAGNOSTIC AND INFORMATION RESOURCE BRANCH

TABLE 35
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ADULT PROBATION ACTIVITY

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**	%Change 1985-1986
Cases Under Supervision January 1								
Adult Supervision	5,430	6,562	7,982	7,841	9,957[c]	10,713	**12,172**	13.6
Cases Assigned								
Adult Supervision	5,136	6,663	7,251	9,344	9,225	10,734	**10,661**	– 0.7
Net Transfers	37	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Cases Removed								
Expiration	1,513	1,997	3,344	3,420	3,853	4,697	**5,273**	12.3
Revocation	494	581	805	830	953	1,078	**1,147**	6.4
Early Termination	1,684	2,112	2,589	2,385	2,767	2,542	**2,537**	– 0.2
Placed in Fugitive Status	350	553	654	631	896	958	**936**	– 2.3
Rejection	—	—	—	—	—	—	**234**	—
Total	4,041	5,243	7,392	7,266	8,469	9,275	**10,127**	9.2
Cases Under Supervision Dec. 31								
Felony	1,906	- 1,847	1,682	1,900	2,395	2,775	**3,131**	12.8
Misdemeanor	4,656	6,135	6,159	8,019	8,318	9,397	**9,575**	1.9
Total	6,562	7,982	7,841	9,919	10,713	12,172	**12,706**	4.4
Presentence Investigations								
Felony	1,658	1,942	2,072	2,491	2,694	3,249	**3,072**	– 5.4
Misdemeanor	5,186	5,867	7,189	5,515	4,984	4,771	**5,218**	9.4
Total	6,844	7,809	9,261	8,006	7,678	8,020	**8,290**	3.4
Average Monthly Case Load	5,945	7,354	7,984	9,035	10,747	11,499	**12,306**	7.0
Average Number of Probation Officer Positions	76	78	91[a]	94[b]	96[d]	112	**117**	4.5

[a] Includes 15 probation officer positions assigned to Special Projects, which in 1986 became part of the Adult Supervision Branch.

[b] Includes 19 probation officer positions assigned to Special Projects, which in 1986 became part of the Adult Supervision Branch.

[c] This figure reflects an adjustment of 38 cases.

[d] Includes 22 probation officer positions assigned to Special Projects, which in 1986 became part of the Adult Supervision Branch.

TABLE 36
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INTRAFAMILY, ABUSE, AND CHILD SUPPORT ACTIVITY

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**	%Change 1985-1986
Cases Under Supervision January 1								
Intrafamily	42	51	39	46	36	33	**30**	– 9.1
Abuse	167	124	122	139	187	149	**152**	2.0
Child Support	972	1,073	1,015	979	—	—	**—**	—
Total	1,181	1,248	1,176	1,164	223	182	**182**	0.0
Cases Assigned								
Intrafamily	71	57	47	38	33	35	**28**	– 20.0
Abuse	90	60	78	116	74	79	**70**	– 11.4
Child Support	233	94	73	7	—	—	**—**	—
Total	394	211	198	161	107	114	**98**	– 14.0
Cases Removed								
Intrafamily	62	69	40	48	36	38	**29**	– 23.7
Abuse	133	62	61	68	112	76	**61**	– 19.7
Child Support	132	152	109	986	—	—	**—**	—
Total	327	283	210	1,102	148	114	**90**	– 21.1
Cases Under Supervision Dec. 31								
Intrafamily	51	39	46	36	33	30	**29**	– 3.3
Abuse	124	122	139	187	149	152	**161**	5.9
Child Support	1,073	1,015	979	—	—	—	**—**	—
Total	1,248	1,176	1,164	223	182	182	**190**	4.4
Average Monthly Case Load								
Intrafamily	64	45	41	40	32	32	**24**	– 25.0
Abuse	138	113	129	165	163	162	**163**	0.6
Child Support	1,002	1,033	1,014	577	—	—	**—**	—
Total	1,204	1,191	1,184	782	195	194	**187**	– 3.6
Social Investigations Completed	219	179	163	224	258	229	**213**	– 7.0
Average Number of Probation Officer Positions	18	16	12	13	14	14	**14**	0.0

TABLE 37
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE PROBATION ACTIVITY

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**	%Change 1985-1986
Cases Under Supervision January 1								
Consent Decree	208	144	186	124	134	164	**79**	– 51.8
Probation	564	725	769	595	518	641	**617**	– 3.7
Suspended Commitment	304	72	2	—	—	—	**—**	—
Special Projects	53	78	36	72	71	92	**103**	12.0
Total	1,129	1,019	993	791	723	897	**799**	– 10.9
Cases Assigned								
Consent Decree	310	339	213	204	258	161	**298**	85.1
Probation	906	843	538	459	572	643	**721**	12.1
Suspended Commitment	27	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Special Projects	234	82	132	90	109	125	**107**	– 14.4
Total	1,477	1,264	883	753	939	929	**1,126**	21.2
Cases Removed								
Expiration	780	702	696	430	340	526	**523**	– 0.6
Revocation	61	63	37	66	48	108	**70**	– 35.2
Early Termination	444	401	256	234	289	279	**207**	– 25.8
Special Projects	209	124	96	91	88	114	**117**	2.6
Other	93	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Total	1,587	1,290	1,085	821	765	1,027	**917**	– 10.7
Cases Under Supervision Dec. 31								
Consent Decree	144	186	124	134	164	79	**137**	73.4
Probation	725	769	595	518	641	617	**778**	26.1
Suspended Commitment	72	2	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Special Projects	78	36	72	71	92	103	**93**	– 9.7
Total	1,019	993	791	723	897	799	**1,008**	26.2
Social Reports Completed	3,488	3,349	2,960	2,681	3,414	2,997	**2,928**	– 2.3
Avg. Monthly Supervision Case Load	1,045	990	829	767	771	809	**842**	4.1
Intake Cases	3,256	3,026	3,940	4,141	3,758	4,037	**3,789**	– 6.1
Average Number of Probation Officer Positions	48	53	44[a]	41[a]	41[a]	58[a]	**43[a]**	– 25.9

[a]Includes 6 probation officer positions assigned to Special Projects.

TABLE 38
ANALYSIS OF SPECIAL PROJECTS ACTIVITY

1986

	Pending Case Load January 1	Cases Assigned	Cases Removed	Case Load December 31
Traffic Alcohol Program	2,066	1,990	2,288	1,768
Child Support[a]	263	39	21	281
Community Services	956	305	294	967
Community Services Diversion	214	905	843	276
Monitored Cases	13	11	17	7
Total	3,512	3,250[b]	3,463	3,299

[a] Child Supprt cases were previously reported under Family Services.

[b] This figure includes 3,241 new cases and 9 intradivisional transfers.

TABLE 39
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF NEW CASES ASSIGNED[a]

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**	%Change 1985-1986
Adult Probation Services	5,136	6,669	7,251	9,344	9,225	10,734	**10,661**	– 0.7
Family Services[b]	1,871	1,506	1,081	914	824	1,043	**1,224**	17.4
Crossroads Diversion	934	1,244	67	—	—	—	**—**	—
Community Services Diversion		535	1,164	1,373	1,497	1,213	**905**	– 25.4
Monitored Cases	—	—	103	36	53	26	**11**	– 57.7
Total	7,941	9,954	9,666	11,667	11,599	13,016	**12,801**	– 1.7

[a] Interoffice transfers are not included.

[b] Cases reported for Family Services were assigned to Intrafamily Probation Services and Juvenile Probation Services prior to 1981.

SUPERIOR COURT

MARRIAGE BUREAU

Robert T. Nash
Chief Deputy Clerk

In addition to the authority to celebrate the rites of civil marriages, the responsibilities of the Marriage Bureau encompass a broad range of duties including: the receipt and approval of the applications for and the issuance of marriage licenses in the District of Columbia; the filing, docketing and custody of marriage records; the issuance of certified copies of marriage licenses; the receipt and approval of applications from ministers and other persons for authority to perform marriages in the District of Columbia; the collection of fees and maintenance of accounts in connection with marriage licenses, search of records and applications for authority to perform marriage ceremonies; and, the answering of inquiries over the counter, by telephone, and by correspondence concerning Bureau policies.

Page

TABLE 40: Comparative Summary of Marriage Bureau Activity 98

TABLE 40
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF MARRIAGE BUREAU ACTIVITY

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**	%Change 1985-1986
Minister Licenses Issued	460	439	443	373	414	580	**521**	– 10.2
Marriage Applications Received	5,442	5,621	5,867	5,803	5,747	5,254	**5,339**	1.6
Marriage Licenses Issued	5,320	5,485	5,693	5,611	5,592	5,143	**5,172**	0.6
Religious Ceremonies Performed	4,321	4,450	4,469	4,350	4,438	4,160	**4,250**	2.2
Civil Ceremonies Performed	871	887	1,103	1,106	1,051	882	**847**	– 4.0

COURT SYSTEM

STATISTICS

COURT SYSTEM

COURT REPORTER DIVISION

Shirley S. Curley
Director

The Court Reporter Division is responsible for the making of a verbatim record of the proceedings of the various trial courts in the Superior Court, timely production of transcripts for filing in the Court of Appeals and the Superior Court, and the timely preparation of transcripts ordered by attorneys and litigants.

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TABLE 43: Total Transcript Production	103

TABLE 41
COMPARATIVE REPORT OF TRANSCRIPT PRODUCTION FROM AUDIO TAPES

Production/Staffing	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**	%Change 1985-1986
Pages Produced by Court Transcriber-Typists								
Appeal Pages	1,033	440	633	1,657	2,557	2,319	**4,831**	108.3
Non-Appeal Pages	2,314	1,394	828	5,608	10,436	13,722	**17,058**	24.3
Mental Health Transcripts	—	—	—	542	509	—	**725**	—
Judge-Ordered Transcripts	281	74	81	219	251	360	**307**	– 14.7
Total	3,628	1,908	1,542	8,026	13,753	16,401	**22,921**	39.8
Pages Produced by Transcription Services								
Appeal Pages	2,496	2,833	2,697	1,561	4,599	7,562	**14,349**	89.8
Non-Appeal Pages	7,988	19,370	13,622	11,472	9,748	20,957	**14,947**	– 28.7
Mental Health Transcripts	—	—	—	—	2,450	2,598	**2,702**	4.0
Judge Ordered Transcripts	—	—	—	—	161	89	**160**	79.8
Total	10,484	22,203	16,319	13,033	16,958	31,206	**32,158**	3.1
Total	14,112	24,111	17,861	21,059	30,711	47,607	**55,079**	15.7
Number of Cases Pending Transcription December 31	41	36	21	36	45	175	**12**	– 93.1
Number of Transcriber-Typist Positions Authorized December 31	2	2	2	3	4	4	**5**	25.0
Number of Courtrooms Supported by Central Recording Equipment	11	21	32	43	47	62	**62**	0.0

TABLE 42
COMPARATIVE REPORT OF TRANSCRIPT PRODUCTION BY COURT REPORTERS

Production/Staffing	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**	%Change 1985-1986
Total Pages Produced	261,317	297,424	278,239	319,461	337,575	386,348	**412,959**	6.9
Number of Pages Produced for Appeals	159,544	195,091	175,585	194,572	198,702	226,975	**297,988**	31.3
Number of Pages Produced for Judges	2,226	2,058	2,141	1,257	1,051	1,573	**700**	– 55.5
Ratio of Appeal Pages to Total Pages Produced	61.5	65.5	63.1	60.9	58.9	58.7	**72.2**	23.0
Number of Appeal Orders Processed	1,172	1,393	1,261	1,323	1,358	1,392	**1,504**	8.0
Number of Court Reporters on Staff December 31	37	38	42	40	44	41	**45**	9.8

TABLE 43
TOTAL TRANSCRIPT PRODUCTION

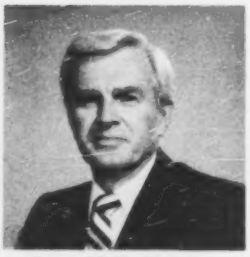
Production	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	**1986**	%Change 1985-1986
Pages Produced by Court Reporters	261,317	297,424	278,239	319,461	337,575	386,348	**412,959**	6.9
Pages Produced from Audio Tapes	14,112	24,111	17,861	21,059	30,711	47,607	**55,079**	15.7
Total	275,429	321,535	296,100	340,520	368,286	433,955	**468,038**	7.9

ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES

James F. Lynch
Deputy Executive Officer

Cassandra D. Penn
Training Officer

Executive Office. The "District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970" assigns responsibility for the administrative management of the District of Columbia Court System to the Executive Officer, and accordingly, the Executive Office Staff. In keeping with the policies of the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration, and in conjunction with the respective Chief Judges, this office oversees the administration of the Courts, and serves as the primary provider of services for the Court System as a whole.



Donald F. Peyton
Administrative Officer

Administrative Division. The Administrative Division is a support unit which is responsible for the following operations on a courtwide basis: property control, procurement, space management, reproduction services, communications management, messenger service, and reception and information service.

Valentine M. Cawood
Attorney Advisor

Attorney Advisors. The Attorney Advisors perform a broad spectrum of advisory legal functions, including the review of pending legislation, legal research and the preparation of memoranda of law. In addition, this staff serves as legal advisor to the Superior Court's Rules Committee, the various Divisional Advisory Committees and the Board of Judges on all matters concerning revision of the Superior Court's rules. The staff also operates the Superior Court's "Inmate Civil Assistance Project," under which prisoners are assisted in filing, defending and pursuing civil actions in the Superior Court.

Lee J. M. Barthlow
Deputy Clerk

Central Recording Unit. The primary responsibility of the Central Recording Unit is the operation and maintenance of the 8-track central recording system which services a number of trial and statutory courtrooms. This staff also serves as general electronic specialists for the Court and operates and maintains the video equipment.

Philip S. Braxton
Computer Systems
Administrator

Data Processing Division. The Data Processing Division of the Superior Court provides automated information to the operating divisions of the Court in such critical areas as Civil, Criminal, Family and Social Services related matters. A "Long-Range Data Processing Plan," which outlines steps leading to an integrated courtwide Management Information System, has been developed. Utilizing modern hardware and the latest software technologies, this integrated data system will provide Court managers with information crucial to daily operations, as well as the policy-making process.

Alfred E. Berling
Fiscal Officer

Financial Operations Division. The Financial Operations Division is comprised of three branches: Internal Audit, Budget and Accounting, and Financial Revenue. The Internal Audit Branch performs internal audits of all the accounts of the court, as related to monies collected and deposited in the Registry of the Court, grants, appropriations, and Criminal Justice Act funds. The Budget and Accounting Branch is responsible for the annual preparation of the budget as well as maintaining accounting records for disbursement of general appropriations, witness and jury fee monies, and Criminal Justice Act Funds. The Financial Revenue Branch oversees the collection of all fees, costs and payments, and the deposit of monies into the Registry of the Court.

George L. Wright
Director

Personnel Division. The Personnel Division administers personnel policies and procedures promulgated by the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration and Chief Judges of the respective Courts, thereby ensuring that policies are fairly and equitably applied to all employees. This Division is also responsible for providing employment counseling, managing employee-employer relations and furnishing personnel services related to recruitment, career planning, health benefits and retirement plans.

Linda J. Finkelstein
Director

Research, Evaluation and Special Projects Division. The Research, Evaluation and Special Projects Division encompasses four major areas of responsibility: special projects, statistical as well as general reporting and analysis, legislative review and assessments, and forms management. The Division evaluates the impact which legislation pending before the Council of the District of Columbia could have upon the Courts and administers a courtwide Forms Management Program.